

Congressional Record.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 27, 1917.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou dost teach us the higher unity of interests that we have in the world by the very sacrifices we are called upon to make for the general good. By the bond of sympathy with which Thou hast brought us together in the common interests of mankind, Thou hast drawn us to Thyself. Duty is our highest word. We pray that this day we may fulfill the divine plan of life by accomplishing all that duty calls upon us to do in God's name. We ask Thy blessing upon us in the performance of the duties of this day. For Christ's sake. Amen.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| Ashurst | Gronna | Norris | Smith, Md. |
| Brady | Hitchcock | Overman | Smoot |
| Chamberlain | Husting | Page | Sterling |
| Colt | Jones | Pittman | Sutherland |
| Culberson | Kenyon | Polindexter | Thomas |
| Curtis | Kern | Reed | Wardman |
| Dillingham | Lane | Robinson | Warren |
| Fall | Lee, Md. | Shafroth | Weeks |
| Fernald | McCumber | Sheppard | Works |
| Gallinger | Martine, N. J. | Smith, Ga. | |

The VICE PRESIDENT. Thirty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is not a quorum present. The Secretary will call the roll of absent Senators.

The Secretary called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. HOLLIS, Mr. MARTIN of Virginia, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TOWNSEND, and Mr. WATSON answered to their names when called.

Mr. HARDWICK, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SHIELDS, and Mr. CATRON entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. SIMMONS] is absent on account of sickness and that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON] is absent on account of sickness in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day on all roll calls.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I have been requested to announce that the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES] is detained on account of official business and that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] is detained from the Senate on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The Secretary will read the Journal of the proceedings of the preceding session.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with Senate resolution 330, requiring the Vice President to appoint a committee of five Senators to consider what clerical help should be allowed to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, the Chair appoints the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE], the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] members of the committee.

REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair, in accordance with the law, designates HENRY CABOT LODGE, a Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed himself as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

VISITORS TO ANNAPOLIS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair, in accordance with the provisions of the last appropriation act touching naval affairs, announces the appointment of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] as visitors on the part of the Senate to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF BANKING ACT.

Mr. WORKS. I have here a letter from Mr. C. E. Holcomb, president of the First National Bank, of Anaheim, Cal., suggesting some needed amendments to the Federal reserve banking act, which I ask be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Anaheim, Cal., January 22, 1917.

Hon. JOHN D. WORKS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In regard to the Federal reserve bank act, it has occurred to the writer that you might consider some suggestions from the country bankers' view of these changes.

Up to the present time the Federal reserve bank act, although undoubtedly an improvement over the former national-bank act, has not accomplished what was expected of it, nor will it do so until the great majority of State banks and trust companies come under it also.

Up to the present time there have been more national banks liquidated and gone out from the national system than State banks which have joined it. In a recent number of the American Bankers' Magazine there were 135 banks reported organizing in the United States, 123 under State charters and 12 under national charters. There are about 35,000 banks in this country, over 7,000 national, or a little better than an average of 20 per cent, yet not quite 10 per cent of new banks organizing are coming in under national charters.

The management of the twelfth Federal reserve district is at present adopting a peculiar method in regard to the "free-check" collection system. Now, I wish to state that the banks of which I am in charge have never charged exchange on their customers' checks, although this custom is a source of considerable profit, and is a legitimate source of revenue on account of expense connected with the handling of these checks. Take Arizona, for instance. I understand the banks in that State offered to clear customers' checks at a rate of \$1 per thousand. This the twelfth reserve bank refused to consider, but is sending checks for clearing on Arizona banks and other places through Wells-Fargo Express, and is paying the express company about \$2.75 per thousand for this free collection, and on points not reached by the express company are allowing the banks which do collect on these outside points a fee for the collection. Although this may not amount to a very great sum, we who do clear free of charge are also paying our proportion of the expense incurred on these "free clearings" through the express company. The point is the reserve bank is not willing that the banks shall make a legitimate profit for doing this clearing, but is perfectly willing to pay the express company much more for the same service. This "free" clearing of customers' checks is a boon to eastern mail-order houses and a detriment to local merchants.

The suggested amendment offered by the Federal Reserve Board of reducing the reserve required of country banks from 12 to 7 per cent is a move in the right direction. This reserve being all held in the Federal reserve bank and coin in the members' own vaults, doing away with the duplication of reserves as formerly practiced, makes certainly a much stronger financial condition, and is ample security. Another amendment should be made favoring country national banks, say, in cities up to 25,000 inhabitants, permitting the loaning of time deposits on mortgages on both town property and farms up to two-thirds to three-quarters of their time deposits. If this were done national banks would not find it necessary to carry a State savings-bank organization, as most of us are now doing, and would immediately bring about the liquidation of a large proportion of the savings banks now owned by national banks, and would, I believe, materially increase the business of the Federal reserve banks. The writer has been in the banking business since 1895, and in every panic has always found a ready sale for good mortgages when absolutely nothing could be realized from so-called short-time loans secured by collateral and other personal security.

This last idea of permitting a larger percentage of time loans on real-estate mortgages I have discussed with Mr. Perrin, who, I believe, was the real author of our present Federal reserve bank act, and he agreed with my views.

Thanking you for your consideration of the above suggestions, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

C. E. HOLCOMB, President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. ASHURST. I present a resolution of the Legislature of Arizona, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THIRD STATE LEGISLATURE,
SENATE CHAMBER.

Senate memorial 3.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the Third Legislature of the State of Arizona, in regular session convened, respectfully represents—

That of the 73,000,000 acres of land comprising the State of Arizona, approximately one-half are reserved by the Government of the United States;

That over these reserved lands the State of Arizona exercises no supervision nor jurisdiction;

That 20,000,000 acres of these lands are reserved by the Government of the United States to the use and benefit of the Indian peoples in the State of Arizona;

That these Indian reservations are so situated as to prevent a systematic development and extension of county, State, or national highways without the cooperation and assistance of the Government of the United States;

That the Congress of the United States in enacting a most beneficent national road law has wholly failed to make any provision for the construction and maintenance of highways over and upon the lands reserved by the Federal Government to the use and benefit of its Indian wards.

Whereas adequate transportation facilities are a vital factor in the prosperity and civilization of any country, and are essential to the development of its agriculture and manufactures, to the working of its forests and mines, and to the spread of education and enlightenment among its citizens; and

Whereas the public roads of Arizona are for a large percentage of her citizens, and especially for the 42,000 Indian wards of the Federal Government, the only avenues of transportation leading from the point of production to the point of consumption or rail shipment, and these avenues are only now in the process of their development; and

Whereas a very large portion of the State of Arizona is held in reserve by the Government of the United States to the use and benefit of its Indian wards, and these reservations are so situated as to prevent any economic or systematic road-building activities on the part of the State government, as continuous highways are rendered impracticable; and

Whereas a further inequity results from the fact that traffic in its development takes no account of reservation and State boundaries, and the State government is powerless to provide for the extension of its highway system through the adjoining and intervening reservations; and

Whereas the improvement of highways should be commensurate with their importance, and a system of highways upon the Indian reservation in Arizona would form the only avenue by which the Indian nations could transport their products to a market or over which the many thousands of tourists from all parts of the United States could pass to view the marvelous beauties of our natural wonders, the ruins of a civilization old and forgotten before the first prehistoric mound builder raised his primitive altar to an unknown god, and the pastoral and communal tribal life of Indian tribes to-day whose customs and laws antedate the coming of the Spanish conquistadores in search of their fabled city of gold: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and the house of representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona. That the development of the material resources of the Indian peoples of Arizona can best be furthered, their material prosperity best enhanced, their education and civilization more readily achieved, and that close association with civilization which has proved to be the efficient means of equipping them to share in the responsibilities of life most certainly assured by means of highways constructed and maintained over and upon the lands reserved by the Government of the United States to their use and benefit; and be it further

Resolved. That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, urged to enact any legislation which may be necessary to provide adequate appropriations for the construction and maintenance of highways over and upon Indian reservations in Arizona joining to and in conjunction with the system of State highways.

Resolved further. That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Representatives of Arizona in Congress; and that our Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of such legislation.

Passed the senate January 20, 1917, by the following vote: Eighteen ayes, no nays, one absent, none excused.

D. H. CLARIDGE,
President of the Senate.
C. P. HICKS,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house January 22, 1917, by the following vote: Thirty-three ayes, no nays, two absent, none excused.

A. A. JOHNS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

SAM. W. PROCTOR, Chief Clerk.

Mr. KENYON presented the petition of Liston McMillen, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, praying for mediation of international difficulties and suggesting a method of procedure, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends, praying for national prohibition, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a petition of the Wyandotte County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Kansas City, Kans., praying for Federal censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Neodesha, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the reclassification of postal employees, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Fravel, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to exclude liquor advertisements from the mails, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of Farragut-Thomas Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Missouri, of Kansas City, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called Civil War volunteer officers' retirement bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the St. Louis (Mo.) Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Railway Mail Association, praying for an increase in the salaries of postal employees, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of Queen City Lodge, No. 363, International Association of Machinists, of Springfield, Mo., praying for Government ownership of all great public utilities, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PHELAN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Marysville, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a post-office building at Marysville, Cal., which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Cannerymen's League of California, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the standardization of food products, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented the memorial of S. T. Campbell and sundry other citizens of Saratoga, Wash., remonstrating against any change in second-class postal rates, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 8044) providing for the extension of time for the reclamation of certain lands in the State of Oregon under the Carey Act (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 8045) regulating sale of timber on forest reserves in Montana; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 8046) for a launch basin, quarantine station, Galveston, Tex.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 8047) for rural sanitation under supervision of Public Health Service; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

A bill (S. 8048) to promote the improvement of rural education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 8049) for improvement of San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 8050) providing for the establishment of a bathing beach at the Tidal Basin, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I am somewhat in doubt as to what committee this bill should be referred, though I know the committee to which I think it should be referred is the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair supposes the bill should be referred to that committee.

Mr. NORRIS. My own idea is that it ought to go to the Committee on the District of Columbia, although the place for the location of the bathing beach to which the bill refers is under the control of the War Department. I have no objection to the reference of the bill to any appropriate committee, but it seems to me it should be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, although that committee has, as a matter of law, no jurisdiction over the Potomac Park, where the Tidal Basin is located. It will, however, be satisfactory to me to have the bill referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. If there should be any objection to that reference, later on it can be changed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 8051) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Whitt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 8052) to authorize the employment of Federal prisoners on public roads within the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A bill (S. 8053) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. A. Winans (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 8054) for the relief of the estate of John C. Phillips, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 8055) providing that the Panama Canal rules shall govern in the measurement of vessels for imposing tolls; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 8056) for the relief of Albert J. Weber (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims; and

A bill (S. 8057) granting an increase of pension to Oliver W. Davis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 8058) for the relief of Lieut. Commander Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy, retired (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. JONES submitted an amendment providing that no letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertising of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, etc., shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Post Office appropriation bill (H. R. 19410), which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NORRIS submitted an amendment proposing to reduce the appropriation for purchase and distribution of valuable seeds from \$243,720 to \$50,000, intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural appropriation bill (H. R. 19359), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the public-buildings bill (H. R. 18994), which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill (H. R. 20079), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

FLOOD CONTROL.

Mr. KENYON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 14777) to provide for the control of the Mississippi River and of the Sacramento River, Cal., and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If there be none, the morning business is closed.

Mr. ASHURST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 18453) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The pending amendment is the amendment reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs, on page 29, line 17, after the word "improvements," to strike out "\$2,000; in all, \$16,860," and to insert "\$4,000; in all, \$18,860," so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 80 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans., including pay of superintendent, \$14,860; for general repairs and improvements, \$4,000; in all, \$18,860.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Michigan," on page 29, after line 19, to strike out:

Sec. 7. For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., and for pay of superintendent, \$68,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$74,800.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Sec. 8. For the support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., and for pay of superintendent, \$68,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; for purchase of additional land, \$8,000; in all, \$82,800.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, does that amendment propose an increase?

Mr. ASHURST. It does.

Mr. SMOOT. I notice that it is an increase of \$8,000, and I take it for granted that it is proposed for the purchase of additional land. Will the Senator having the bill in charge advise the Senate as to the necessity of purchasing this land at Mount Pleasant, Mich.?

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I do not wish to be unkind, but I desire to say that it is very difficult to hear anything in this part of the Chamber.

Mr. SMOOT. I recognize that fact, and it is because there are so many conversations going on in the Chamber that hardly anyone can hear. I stated that the amendment offered by the committee proposes to increase the appropriation for the Indian school at Mount Pleasant, Mich., by \$8,000. I take it for granted that the increase is for the purchase of additional land at Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Mr. ASHURST. The Senator from Utah is correct.

Mr. SMOOT. Will the Senator advise the Senate as to the real necessity of additional land there?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. And at this time?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; particularly at this time.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, this item was estimated for by the department. When the question was raised in committee, one of the Senators made strenuous objections to it; this very item was argued for some days. Finally the committee unanimously agreed to it for the reason and upon the ground that the additional 100 acres are necessary; that the land thereabout has a value of about \$100 an acre or more, that it could be purchased for from about \$60 to \$80 per acre, and that it was necessary for the use of this school. It never could be purchased, in the judgment of the committee, at any lower price.

Mr. SMOOT. The price proposed to be paid for the hundred acres would be \$80 per acre; but what I was trying to ascertain was, if the land is not purchased at this time, will it interfere at all with the school at Mount Pleasant, Mich.?

Mr. ASHURST. If the land is not purchased at this time, the committee fears that it may fall into other hands, when it would be almost impossible to purchase it. At this time the land can be purchased at a more reasonable figure than the committee hope or believe it can be acquired for in the future. For that reason we believe it would be economy at this time to purchase the land, which is needed as pasturage for the dairy cows of the school.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, there may be some local conditions to justify the Senator from Arizona in saying that the land can be purchased now cheaper than it could be at any time in the future; but with the conditions existing generally it seems to me that lands are as high to-day as they will be for many years to come, with a likelihood of their being less valuable, rather than more valuable. I will ask the Senator if this matter was not presented to the committee in the other House, and did they not consider this very item?

Mr. ASHURST. Yes.

Mr. SMOOT. And did not the committee of the other House reject it?

Mr. ASHURST. That is true; but before the Senate votes let me be just enough to the committee to read the evidence, or a part of it, that moved the Senate committee in its action. I read from page 272 of the Senate hearings the statement of Mr. Meritt, as follows:

In our estimates we requested an appropriation for a dormitory, \$25,200, and for purchase of additional land, \$8,000. I stated to the committee that we would forego the request for the dormitory until next year, if you would allow us the \$8,000 for the purchase of the land this year. We have at the Mount Pleasant school 320 acres, of which 25 acres are occupied by buildings and yards; 32 acres are woods, and 16 acres in orchards. The land available for agricultural purposes or pasturage is also used—178 acres are under cultivation and 69 acres are used for pasturage. Eighty acres of land are offered at \$100 per acre, and although this land is within the city limits of Mount Pleasant, the price asked is no more than that asked for farm land farther away. The land is located immediately in front of the buildings of the Mount Pleasant school and it is very much needed.

That is the evidence.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona says that this item has been estimated for. Those of us who are at all familiar with the Indian Service know that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his assistants become self-centered in their work and naturally ask for everything that they think will in any way help them. We can not therefore follow the estimates of that department. The department asks for any-

thing that it thinks will do any good, and we can not give everything that would be useful. We are obliged to consider the other charges upon the Treasury and to limit our appropriations to a fair distribution of what we have to distribute. I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, this is not an immediate requirement; the matter can go over until next year. The testimony shows that it is proposed to pay \$100 per acre for this land, and there are 80 acres intended to be purchased. The school has 320 acres of land now.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. That is a splendid farm.

Mr. SMOOT. It does seem to me with only 300 students—that being over an acre apiece—that that quantity of land would be sufficient at least for this year. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

Mr. ASHURST. I call for the question on the amendment, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. GRONNA. I call for a division on the adoption of the amendment, Mr. President.

The question being put, on a division the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, under the head of "Minnesota," on page 30, after line 4.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I ask the attention of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] at this time. The junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] has requested that the Minnesota items be passed over until he can reach the Chamber. I will ask if that is satisfactory to the Senator from Minnesota?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona requests that the Minnesota items be passed over. In the absence of objection, that course will be pursued.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs, as stated by the Secretary, was, on page 30, after line 18, to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept the application of Richard Daeley to enter lot 8, section 31, township 147 north, of range 30 west of the fifth principal meridian, Cass Lake, Minn., land district, containing 1½ acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof, as assignee of Evaline Gallagher, widow of Edward S. Gallagher, and to issue patent thereon to said Richard Daeley upon proof of his compliance with the requirements of the law and regulations issued thereunder relative to making soldiers' additional homestead entries.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that all the Minnesota items are to be passed over?

Mr. ASHURST. That amendment may be agreed to; but I will ask that the remainder of the Minnesota items go over until the junior Senator from Minnesota, who is a member of the committee, is present.

Mr. SMOOT. Let this item go over also.

Mr. ASHURST. Very well.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, is there any necessity for this amendment going over? Let me explain what the amendment is.

Mr. ASHURST. Then, this amendment can be agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. Do I understand that the Richard Daeley amendment has been agreed to?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not as yet been agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to have the Senator explain what that amendment is.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will do so very briefly, if the Senator will allow me. It affects 1½ acres of land, comprising the point of a little peninsula running out into Cass Lake.

When the reservation there was opened up for settlement under the homestead laws, it was presumed that all of the homestead laws would apply to that land, including the laws governing soldiers' homesteads. One Richard Daeley made application to enter this little tract of 1½ acres of stony land—I do not suppose it is worth much for agricultural purposes—and built a house thereon at a cost of about \$700, as I now remember. The local office accepted his application, but when it came to the General Land Office, that office decided that this land was not subject to the soldiers' additional homestead scrip, and held it open for cancellation. I think their decision was right; but I called at the office of the Secretary of the Interior and asked the Secretary to hold the matter open until I could secure the passage of a special bill for the relief of Mr. Daeley. He did so. That was in 1915. A bill was drawn, which the Secretary recommended, and it was passed by the Senate. It was then reported favorably by the Committee on Public Lands in the other House, and it has been there for a year on the calendar, but we do not seem to be able to have it acted upon.

There is no appropriation involved in the amendment. It is simply designed to allow a man who has placed \$600 or \$700 in the way of improvements on a little tract of 1½ acres that is not worth anything to anyone else to complete his application.

Mr. SMOOT. Were these Indian lands, I will ask the Senator?

Mr. McCUMBER. They were Indian lands, but were thrown open to settlement.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, may I ask where the land is located?

Mr. McCUMBER. On Cass Lake.

Mr. NELSON. There is no iron ore in the land, is there?

Mr. McCUMBER. No. As I understand, it is just rocks. I did have a photograph of it, but I do not find it in my desk.

Mr. SMOOT. Evidently the entry was not made by Richard Daeley, but by Edward S. Gallagher, as I understand.

Mr. McCUMBER. The entry was made on soldiers' additional scrip, which can be assigned, and Mr. Daeley purchased the scrip for the land.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. McCUMBER. The land is worth very little.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Utah that this land was acquired by Mr. Daeley for the purpose of building a summer cottage. He has made improvements on it to the amount of about \$1,500. The amendment is recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, and there is no objection to it from any quarter, as I understand.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs, as stated by the Secretary, was, on page 35, after line 16, to strike out:

For support and civilization of Indians at Flathead Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$20,000, of which amount not exceeding \$4,500 shall be expended for salaries.

And insert:

For support and civilization of Indians at Flathead Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$20,000, of which amount not exceeding \$1,000 may be expended for the purchase of two automobiles, and not exceeding \$4,500 of which shall be expended for salaries."

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, what action has been taken in regard to the amendments on pages 32, 33, and 34?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Minnesota items were passed over.

Mr. NELSON. I wish that they might be proceeded with. I do not care about having them go over. They are amendments suggested by my colleague [Mr. CLAPP]. He has no opposition to them, and I am satisfied with them.

Mr. ASHURST. If the Senator will pardon me, the reason I made the request that the Minnesota items go over was because the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] sent word to the chairman of the committee asking that the Minnesota items go over until he could be in the Chamber. That was the only reason for the request. I am willing, however, to go ahead.

Mr. NELSON. Very well, let them be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment last stated by the Secretary.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, before we proceed further with the discussion, there are a number of Senators here who seem to be under the impression that a great deal of the money provided for the conduct of the affairs of the Indians is being wasted. They are right to a great extent. Much of it, nine-tenths of it, in my opinion, is being wasted.

Mr. THOMAS. Our impression is your conviction.

Mr. LANE. But Senators are not attacking the right items.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Then show them to us.

Mr. LANE. I will endeavor to do so. Among them are the items for the support and civilization of the Indians. The Indians are receiving no support, except in cases where they are actually going hungry or starving, and then the relief accorded them is but meager and seemingly rendered grudgingly and to avoid the publicity and criticism which it would bring to the bureaucratic system. They are thrown upon their own resources, under the theory that the Indian must be compelled to do business as the white man does it, and adopt the white man's ways, and after a while become self-supporting, the while he is given no opportunity to do so. He is restricted to the reservations upon which he has been located. He is not given a plow or a harrow or supplied with anything with which to carry on the work of a farmer. He is put to farming. I presume, for the reason—I know of no other—that an Indian can not become a successful farmer. They were never farmers;

they are not fitted for that kind of life; and, as I have said, until quite recently they were given nothing with which to farm. So far as the great majority of the Indians are concerned, they have not become civilized. The condition of the Indian, as a rule, is deplorable throughout the country. They live under the most wretched circumstances. That condition may not exist in the case of the Indians referred to in the amendment last read, but we found, in checking over matters in regard to schooling, that even the Cherokees in North Carolina, one of the oldest and best known tribes of Indians in the East near here, have no school facilities for quite a number of their children, and so they have not been civilized to the extent of acquiring a common-school education; and as you go west the condition is still worse.

Not one cent of the money appropriated by many of these items goes to the benefit of the Indians, but is devoted to the employment of a large number of white men and women, who are well-meaning, honest, and good people, I think, as a rule, although a great many weaklings are found among them. They are so circumscribed, however, that they are under the penalty of losing their places if they go too far or take the initiative in the effort to change and shape conditions, in order to get them on a proper basis or reorganize them for the better. Under these circumstances the people who really have the interests of the Indians at heart become discouraged and soon leave the service, and the Indians are left to drift along in the old, old way, which has been followed for years with ill results to our helpless wards.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] brought out in some hearings in connection with one tribe of Indians in his State—and after a while I intend to read something from what the Senator said in connection with some general remarks I intend to make on the subject—that the condition of one tribe—yes, and he might easily have said, just as truthfully, many others, but at least one great tribe of Indians on a reservation in his State—had deteriorated; their birth rate was dropping off and they had no opportunity whatever to make anything of themselves. With large holdings of land worth millions of dollars, some of it the best land in the State, land that would grow 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, the Indians were without a bushel of wheat for seed and without plows to break the ground or any opportunity to cultivate it. To such an extent are the Indians restricted in that State that one Indian living in a district is forbidden to cross into another district on the same reservation without a written permit from the farmer or the superintendent. He is practically "a ticket-of-leave" prisoner and is forbidden to go for groceries or even to go to see his mother if she is sick, or to go to look at the tribal herd of cattle, or to cross the line for any purpose whatever without this written permit; and if he is bold enough to go without it, they can and do jail him. They have assumed the right and power to do it, and they do do it. They thus keep the Indian tied down in his little, narrow, restricted district, without the right to consult with his fellow Indians as to what will be a good course or a bad one to pursue in betterment of the conditions. Councils among them are forbidden. It is a system of petty tyranny. They are said to be discouraged from writing, and I am told are made afraid to write to you or any Senator here about their grievances, or relate the tale of the wrongs that are visited upon them.

These are some of the wrongs which we authorize in this bill. I am going to go through a lot of it after a while. Those are the items that ought to be stricken out. They are all estimated for by the people who expend the money without any restriction, practically without any check. No inspector dares go and tell the exact truth about conditions and put himself upon record—at least, I know one who did, and he lost his place for doing so. So it drifts along and drifts along. It is the most contemptible legislation that comes before us. It would not matter so much if we took the money and spent it for picture shows for the Indians, or threw it away, for that matter; but the effect that it produces upon a lot of ignorant, unfortunate, and helpless people is of incalculable damage.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. LANE. I do.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the Senator permit me to ask him if one of the tribes to which he refers in Montana is not the one where some \$980,000 has been expended on an irrigation project?

Mr. LANE. That is one of them.

Mr. CURTIS. And an item of \$25,000 is carried in this bill for the continuation of the same project.

Mr. LANE. That is to keep it in repair.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I should like to inquire how much land is irrigated as the result of that expenditure of \$980,000?

Mr. LANE. Maybe 40 acres, or 100 acres. There might be a couple of hundred acres; I do not know; but it is a mere bagatelle.

Mr. CURTIS. Sixteen hundred acres.

Mr. LANE. I do not know just how many acres it is, but the project covers thousands of acres. The water is running there freely. I have been on those ditches; but the Indian can not use them. It would require on his part sufficient capital to build him a house, barns, and fences, to purchase farming implements, and to have the stock required to farm and cultivate his land. He has not a 10-cent piece, nor any way to get it.

Why, a year or two ago, after this money had been expended for those Indians, there were 800 little children there without school facilities, not even learning the English language except as they picked it up. They were so close to starvation that they were eating prairie dogs, and had cleaned the reservation pretty well out of them. When they could get it, they were glad to get a skunk to eat. That odoriferous article of diet was considered a luxury by them; and I tell you when you get hungry enough, and if the day should come when you do, you will eat skunk and thank God for skunks; and they were in that condition.

We have been civilizing them for fifty-odd years. Nobody can successfully dispute any statement I make with regard to them. They can dispute it, but I can prove it. I have checked it up, and it was reported upon by the special Government inspectors who were operating at about that time, or had been, under our commission of inquiry in regard to the affairs of the Indians; and it was as a member of that commission that I visited this reservation. There has been no improvement. There is no hope for the Indians under this method. The only thing to do, and the thing that it is our duty to do, is to change the system.

I am not here to say that the heads of departments are dishonest or that they are criminals; but under them there has grown up a method of treating the Indian that is criminal, and if it were traced down it would be found that amounts running up into millions of dollars, if you please, have been wasted—criminally wasted.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. LANE. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. GRONNA. I want to ask the Senator from Oregon if he has found that the Indians have protested against expenditures, either out of their own funds or out of the Treasury, where appropriations have been made for school purposes? Is it not true that the protest they are making is a protest against the vast expenditure of money for irrigation purposes, which they claim is of no benefit to them?

Mr. LANE. Yes; that is true. They have protested that. They protest the system itself. They protest the fact that Congress appropriates money for putting over them a lot of little tyrants or tyrannical rulers that make their lives unhappy and lead them nowhere. They have submitted to me a bill asking to be relieved, and I am going to present it after a while as a substitute for this; and if it could be passed you would not have to spend \$200,000 to inaugurate the system which they think, and which looks to me reasonable, would do away with this one and give them an opportunity to carry on their own affairs.

I know of one Indian in Oregon who is quite a wealthy stockman, a man who can go to any bank in that part of the country, and get all the money he wants or all that he can use, and does it; and everybody knows him and likes him and respects him. He has a fine ranch, and yet he is one of these restricted people. They can at any time take the property which he has made without one particle of help from the Government and put it under their charge, and not let him buy a can of tomatoes, if you please, or a blanket without their permit; and they will do it, too, if he ever rises up and questions the method of administration of these affairs, or if he dares go to them and say, "Here, why don't you let my business alone? I am a better business man than you, and it is proven by the results. Look at your property and then look at mine; and I am going on to do as I please." They will clap him right into jail and put restrictions about him, and break him and his spirit in that way.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. LANE. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. POINDEXTER. The Senator is on the Committee on Indian Affairs and has studied this subject for a number of years. I should be very much interested in hearing his suggestions as to the general policy that ought to be pursued toward the Indians. In that connection I should like to ask the Senator if he thinks any harm would be done if we should abolish the entire Indian Service?

Mr. LANE. Why, it would be the greatest godsend in the world to the Indians, and it would save the whites of the country millions and millions of dollars of expenditure every year.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Is the Senator prepared to say what the result would be if we simply quit this business of appropriating money for Indian affairs and just defeated the Indian appropriation bill?

Mr. LANE. That would be a good thing to do, and I am working to that end now. I am going to do more.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I should like to hear from the Senator from Washington on that subject. Do I understand that he concurs with the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I am not prepared to say that I will go at one step to the length which the Senator from Oregon proposes; but I do concur with the Senator from Oregon in the general criticism that there is a vast amount of needless and worse than needless expenditure of money in the administration of Indian affairs. Too large a percentage of the appropriations of the Government for Indian affairs goes in what is called overhead charges. The expense of administration eats it up.

From contact with certain Indian affairs in my State, and observation of reservations there, I concur in the opinion stated by the Senator from Oregon that little progress is being made toward the betterment of the Indians as a whole. I had not expected to make any formal statement on the question now, but my impression is that the Indian Service, in certain branches of it which I have observed, is not desirous of bringing the Indian to a self-supporting basis. My impression is—and it is a fixed opinion, based upon long observation—that in certain branches of the Indian Service the desire and purpose is to keep the Indian perpetually in a state of tutelage.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. For the purpose of maintaining, I presume, an opportunity to continue to supervise him?

Mr. POINDEXTER. That is the natural inference.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish to say this, Mr. President: Twenty-odd years ago, after giving a good deal of study to this subject, I thought that in less than 10 years we would be able to terminate the Indian Bureau; and there did seem to be some progress made at that time in the direction of putting the Indians in a status where they would be required to be self-dependent and self-supporting.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, this discussion is somewhat general, because, as I understand from the Senator from Oregon, the several appropriations which the bill contains for the support and civilization of Indians are appropriations the moneys of which seldom accomplish the end desired. From what I have been told by one of the members of the Committee on Indian Affairs, it would seem that this criticism can be applied to the appropriations for continuing the construction of irrigation systems, and particularly in the State of Montana. I am told that something like a million dollars have been expended in the construction of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. This bill carries, on page 37, an added appropriation of \$25,000, to be immediately available, and which presumably is designed to operate the system as far as it has been constructed rather than to increase the system itself or add to the system itself.

I was informed, much to my surprise, by one of the members of the committee who is not present, that thus far the land reclaimed amounted to about 23 acres. The Senator from Oregon informs me that about 600 acres have been placed under water and are susceptible of irrigation. Upon the assumption that a million dollars have been expended for the purpose, we have an aggregate tax per acre of \$1,333.33 for placing water upon it. I do not pretend that this is an average—

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me, at the time I visited the reservation there was about that amount under irrigation. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] informs me that later this year there were about 1,600 acres under irrigation.

Mr. THOMAS. Sixteen hundred acres. Well, even at 1,600 acres the cost per acre is about \$625, and that is prohibitive. It would be far better to buy land somewhere, even as expensive land as the lands of Michigan are, and for which an appropriation is made to acquire an additional quantity, than to squander any more of the people's money upon such schemes as this.

It is true the bill provides that the money shall be reimbursable. I do not think that means anything, however. It can not if the initial cost of making the land cultivable is anything like what seems to be the case.

The bill contemplates that the Government will receive its advances back from profits to be realized upon the reclaimed land under process of cultivation. That furnishes but a poor prospect for any return of the money to the Treasury. The remedy may be the abolition of the Indian Bureau, as suggested; and I am quite satisfied that we would lose nothing by abolishing it and starting over again. The new method of administration might not be entirely satisfactory; but assuming the truth of what is charged here with regard to the manner in which these appropriations are applied, we certainly can not be any worse off by making the radical change in Indian administration which is suggested by the Senator from Oregon.

As I stated yesterday, we have expended something like \$246,000,000, if I am correctly informed, in the last 15 or 20 years for the support and civilization of the Indian. The Senator from Oregon knows how he has been supported. We all know how he has been civilized. Query: If it has cost in 20 years \$246,000,000 to support and civilize the Indian up to this date, what will be the aggregate cost to the Nation when he is fully supported and completely civilized?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this discussion is rather remote from the particular item under consideration, but I desire to make a brief statement in connection with the Blackfeet project, lest the Senator who has addressed the Senate might have left an erroneous impression concerning it, arising from his unacquaintance with the facts in relation to that project.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I called attention to this particular item because of the fact that both Senators from Montana were in the Chamber. My information may be incorrect, but I stated that I obtained it from members of the committee.

Mr. WALSH. I feel, in justice to the Senate, that a brief statement in relation to the matter ought to be made.

The Congress passed an act in the year 1907 which provided for opening the Blackfeet Reservation to settlement. It was contemplated in that act that certain of the lands thus to be opened to settlement, together with lands to be selected by the Indians as their allotments, would be irrigated; and appropriations were made from time to time and expended until, as stated by the Senator from Colorado, a million dollars, or thereabouts, had been expended upon that project. At the same time, Mr. President, the Flathead Reservation was being opened. No one has ever heard a word by way of criticism from the Indians concerning the appropriateness of the appropriations which have been made concerning the Flatheads; but you will bear in mind that the Blackfeet Reservation has never been opened under the provisions of the act of 1907. It remains there. Everything has been done except the issuance of the proclamation by the President declaring the lands open to settlement, and that proclamation never has been issued. The department has now changed its idea about the matter, and has concluded that it would not be wise to open the Blackfeet Reservation; and consequently the lands that would be opened to settlement, that it was expected would be irrigated by this project, have never been taken up at all. Consequently there is no one to use the water which would be carried through the project except the Indians.

Now, I need not say to the Senator, because he knows it well, that some 10 or 15 years ago it was assumed and believed that much benefit would be conferred upon the Indians upon the various reservations by utilizing their money for the purpose of carrying out great works of irrigation.

A work of irrigation was projected and carried out on the Crow Reservation and a large amount of money was spent upon it, when it was discovered that the Indians will not cultivate the land. So long as the reservation remains intact there will be no return whatever from the investment and it will continue a profitless investment until the reservation is opened and settled upon by white settlers and the Indians permitted to lease their allotments to white settlers.

That is why, Mr. President, there has been no land put under irrigation under this Blackfeet project. There is nobody to cultivate the land except the Indians, and it is demonstrated that the Indians will not cultivate the lands to any great extent until they are educated in the ways of white men and in the science of agriculture much beyond the point at which they have yet arrived.

Mr. CURTIS. May I ask the Senator if he thinks the amount of land cultivated by the Indians by irrigation on the Flathead Reservation justifies this large expenditure?

Mr. WALSH. I have explained that matter so often that I feel I ought not to be called upon to do it, but I am very glad to do it.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH. Let me say now, Mr. President, that if there never was anybody to use the Flathead irrigation project except the Indians it would be utterly unjustifiable. But, Mr. President, that is not the point at all. The Indians were disposing of their lands. The Government of the United States as trustee for them determined that in their best interest it became necessary to dispose of their lands on the Flathead Reservation. Many thousands of acres of these lands were susceptible of irrigation and the Government proposed to irrigate those lands, both the lands open to settlement and the lands allotted to the Indians, and when the settler went upon the reservation under the act of Congress he had an opportunity to take lands that were open to irrigation and subject to irrigation under the project or to take lands above the project, as he saw fit. Of course, the lands under the project were appraised at a very much higher price than the lands that were not subject to irrigation. The settlers have been invited upon that project, and they have purchased the lands open to irrigation under the project at the higher price because they were to be irrigated. They have paid their money into the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the Indians, and the project now covers those lands and covers the lands of the Indians adjacent.

I answer the Senator from Kansas, if you consider the Indian lands alone you can not justify any such expenditure, but you can not consider the Indian lands alone. You are bound to consider that the Government of the United States is obligated to those settlers whom it had invited to take lands under the project, and who were invited to take them at a figure which meant that the Government would irrigate those lands.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Montana that an obligation is due to the settlers, and I did not intend by the question I asked the Senator to dispute that. What I wanted the Senator to consider was whether or not the number of acres that were being farmed by the Indians by irrigation justified Congress in making a large appropriation or to extend the work for them.

I asked the question because of the small number of acres now farmed by Indians on that reservation that are susceptible of irrigation. For one I think a plan should be inaugurated by the department of leasing the lands of the Indians that are irrigable or for their sale. The Senator will recall, I think, that there are about 90,000 acres of land owned by the Indians that are subject to irrigation, and yet the Indians were farming only a little over 900 acres last year. It seems to me that some plan could be devised whereby benefit could be derived from that other acreage for the Indian, and that was the idea I intended to convey.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I fully agree with the Senator from Kansas. The amount of this land that is actually being cultivated by the Indian is distressingly and disappointingly small, but it will be borne in mind that many of their allotments are leased to white men who do actually cultivate them and thus a benefit accrues to the Indian. I wish it were otherwise. I wish that the Indians would more freely make use of the facilities that are thus accorded them. I join in the hope expressed by the Senator from Kansas that we shall be able to devise some system by which the Indians will be more generously encouraged to engage in agriculture.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I did not take any part in the general discussion of the bill, but I think it is hardly fair to the department to state that nothing has been accomplished in the way of education and improvement in the condition of Indian affairs. I can remember, and older Senators here can remember, that some 15 or 20 years ago the Government was expending I might say nearly a million dollars for rations for the Indians. There were some 50,000 Indians receiving rations. Many of the tribes that a few years ago were being supplied with rations are no longer supplied, and most of them are supporting themselves either from their rents or from what they get from their farms. An examination of the report will show that the income of the Indians from their farms and from their stock amounts to millions of dollars every year. The incomes of Indians last year derived from crops raised by them amounted to over \$5,000,000; from stock sold, over \$2,000,000; from native industries, over \$1,000,000; from timber cut, over \$1,000,000; from wages earned, over \$2,000,000; and from individual leases, over \$3,000,000.

I think this criticism of the department is very unfair. I do say this, and I believe it, that in some places there are more people employed than are required, but take the item referred to of \$20,000—the department has given a full itemized statement of all the money and how it is expended. Not much of that goes

to salaries. I have the report here of the expenditure of the \$20,000 referred to. Only \$4,200 is expended for salaries and wages.

I think I owe it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to say that much in behalf of the department.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in line with what the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] has said. I do not believe the Indian Bureau officials are governed by any such base or unworthy motives as have been charged here, or intimidated at least, on the floor of the Senate. I do not believe that the present officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or any of them are animated by a desire to keep the Indians forever in a state of tutelage or bondage merely to get large appropriations year after year, and in order to have the handling and disbursing of those appropriations and to perpetuate themselves in office. I do not believe the Indian Bureau officials or any of them are animated by any such purpose or motive at all. I deny it. It is an unworthy and unjust insinuation.

I believe, and in fact I know, that the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, an honest man of honest convictions, has the best interests of the Indians at heart, although I do not fully agree with all of his ideas in handling the Indian problem. I know, though, he is conscientious and sincere in his convictions, and I believe him to be correct in most of his ideas. I believe the present Indian Commissioner has done very much for the advancement and promotion of the welfare of the Indians in this country, and that he is striving earnestly to better their condition and lead them to a better day and advance their interests. In many things he has succeeded admirably. I am not in accord with all the ideas or methods of procedure of the Indian Bureau officials, but I do not impugn their motives in the slightest degree. I believe the officials of the Indian Bureau are doing what they believe to be the best for the Indians and in large measure their efforts are having good results.

We hear complaints made here about appropriations of many millions of dollars having been made for the Indians in past years, and that they are still Indians and in their native condition. Who could expect anything different? It is a hard thing to totally change the nature of a race of people. It is a hard thing to overcome the nature of an entire nationality and metamorphose and transform them into different kinds of people. It is a hard thing to go against nature. It is a hard thing to overcome nature. It takes generations in which to do it. Undoubtedly it takes many millions of dollars and much time and great patience, painstaking, and devotion. The time, patience, painstaking, and devotion to duty the present Indian Commissioner and his assistant commissioner and corps of help are freely giving. There are some striking instances of improvement in the condition of Indians, well known to all, which negative assertions made here to-day. Look at the Indians of Oklahoma! A generation ago, tribal Indians in their primitive condition, roving, hunting, fishing, fighting. To-day, civilized, educated, prosperous; nearly all American citizens; numbered among the leading farmers, business and professional men, public officials of a great State. Have they made no advancement?

I believe that upon the whole the Indians of the country are a great deal better off than they were a generation or two ago. I believe that the progress which is being made among many of them is slow, but nevertheless substantial, and undoubtedly some progress is being made.

As to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana, mention of which has been made here, it is true considerable money has been expended for a reclamation project on that reservation. The reason why that has not resulted in more benefit and has not been productive of more results is because the Blackfeet Indian Reservation has not been thrown open to allotment and settlement, so that a good share of the land under that reclamation project could be sold to white settlers after first allotting the choice lands in sufficient quantities to the Indians, with provision for selling the balance, in order that white settlers might settle on it and utilize the water on the land and make a living for themselves and pay for their lands, the proceeds of the land to go to the Indians with which to buy cattle, horses, teams, implements, in order to farm their own lands. That has not been done. That is the reason the reclamation project has not been more beneficial.

I believe that the solution of the Indian problem and the salvation of the Indian lies in throwing Indian reservations open to allotment and settlement. I am a believer in that. I believe in throwing them all open to allotment and settlement, very soon and as rapidly as circumstances will justify. As long as the Indians are kept in their tribal relation they will remain in that primitive condition, they will be segregated from the rest of humanity, they will be herded within a wall constructed around them, separating them from the world and

keeping them in their native primitive condition, and they will not advance very much when they are thus kept. But when a reservation is thrown open to allotment and settlement and the Indians are first allotted their choice of the land, the best land to be picked, in adequate quantities for their support, on which to make homes, probably 320 or 480 acres apiece, or something of that kind, and then the balance of the land thrown open to entry and sold to white settlers who will cultivate it and mingle with the Indians and show them by example how to farm and conduct their affairs, the Indians have a better show to improve. When the white settlers pay for their land the money is put into tribal funds and expended for the benefit of the Indian or put out at interest for them, or it may be invested in live stock and tools and implements of farming for the Indians. Then the Indians advance and become citizens and become self-supporting.

Take the Flathead Reservation, in Montana, for instance. The Indians on that reservation are in a far better condition on the average than are those on the Blackfeet or Crow Reservations. The Flathead Reservation was thrown open to allotment and settlement about eight years ago, I believe, and many of the Indians there are self-supporting, many are successfully farming, having good farms and live stock. Many of them are citizens of the United States, voters who send their children to school. They are making rapid advances in civilization, in the way of becoming useful citizens and taxpayers and contributing to the support of the Government; while the Blackfeet Indians and the Crow Indians, who are kept in their tribal relations on reservations that have not been thrown open to allotment and settlement, are making little or no progress, and I believe they will continue to make little progress until their reservations are thrown open to allotment and settlement.

A bill has passed the Senate for opening a part of the Blackfeet Reservation and is now in the House, and I hope to see a bill for the opening of the Crow Reservation enacted into law at an early date. Then those Indians, the Blackfeet and Crows, will advance as the Flatheads have done.

Mr. JONES. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. MYERS. Certainly; with great pleasure.

Mr. JONES. I ask the Senator whether those Indians he referred to as being civilized and progressing very rapidly on a reservation in his State hold their allotments in fee simple or whether they are still restricted from selling and handling them as he and I would handle our real property?

Mr. MYERS. They are under restrictions, I believe, so that they can not alienate the land for 21 years; but if they prove to the satisfaction of the department—

Mr. JONES. What I want to ask is whether as a matter of fact they now hold their lands in fee simple.

Mr. MYERS. Many of them do. I am just describing the plan. As fast as they can prove that they are competent they can have title in fee simple to their lands, and many of them have title in fee simple.

Mr. JONES. But do they come and ask the department to have their lands in fee simple?

Mr. MYERS. Many of them do, and many get them and handle them successfully.

Mr. JONES. I want to say to the Senator that it would be very interesting to me to know about how many have done that. The reason why I say that is this: I live within 4 miles of an Indian reservation on which the Indians have had their allotments for many years. I know some of the Indians on the reservation who are very intelligent men. They are very competent business men. They have splendid homes; but they have not asked to have their allotments given them in fee simple, and they show their acumen and their wisdom by not doing it. They have not asked that it be done because they escape taxation by not having it done.

Mr. MYERS. That shows that they are advancing and getting in line with white men.

Mr. JONES. I wondered whether the Indians in Montana were as acute in business matters as some of our Indians in the State of Washington.

Mr. MYERS. Not altogether. Many of them secure their lands in fee simple.

Mr. JONES. What has occurred to me growing out of this situation has been this thought, that unless the department takes affirmative action itself looking to the granting of fee-simple titles to Indians who are reasonably competent to manage their own affairs it would be a good thing if we would direct the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the competency of various Indians throughout the country, and to those whom they found to be reasonably competent, whether they ask it or not, to issue fee-simple patents.

Mr. MYERS. That might be a good idea.

Mr. LANE. I should like to say that I did not intend to criticize the personnel—

Mr. MYERS. Just a minute, please. Will the Senator pardon me? I was not referring to anything the Senator from Oregon said. In my remarks I had in mind other Senators who referred to the large amount of money that had been appropriated for the Indians for many years past. The Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] made the assertion that many millions of dollars had been expended on the Indians of the country by the Indian Bureau, and said it had resulted in no improvement in their condition. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] suggested—I will not say he charged, but I thought he intimated—that the Indian Bureau was encouraging that state of affairs just to get to keep on handling the money and to perpetuate the jobs. I was not referring to anything the Senator from Oregon said. I was replying to charges, intimations, and assertions of other Senators.

Mr. LANE. All right. Mr. President, I was not criticizing the personnel as much as I was the system. Yet there are individual cases where personnel is deserving of some criticism. I was not referring particularly to the condition in Montana, and did not point it out any more than as an illustration of the condition which exists in other States as well. But the condition does exist. The comparison made by the Senator from Montana himself proves it. In the Flathead Reservation the lands have been allotted and divided, but the tribal relations, I presume, have not been abolished so much. You have superintendents and other employees in charge.

Mr. MYERS. The tribal relation is partially abolished. They have a superintendent there. A large number of the Indians are not competent, while a large number are. The superintendent's duties are in connection with those not yet declared competent.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, there is one illustration of a people living in a rich country, on good lands, the best in Montana, and I am told about as good as we have anywhere in that section of the country, in the Rocky Mountain region. Some of those Indians have done well. They have their periods of support and civilization from the Government and its instruction in the white man's ways, and yet as much or more complaint comes from the destitution of the Indians on that reservation as from those on any other reservation of which I have knowledge. There are many more as badly off, I presume, but a lot of those Indians are said to be living off of the pickings which they can gather from the swill barrels of the white people.

Mr. MYERS. If the Senator will pardon me, I desire to say that while there are cases of destitution on the Flathead Reservation—of course, you will find Indians, as well as other people, who appear to be incompetent to take care of themselves anywhere—such cases, I think, on the Flathead Reservation are mostly those of old, infirm, and sick Indians.

Mr. LANE. There were some hearings held before the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, on December 6, 1915; on May 2, 6, 13, and 18, 1916; and on June 1 and 7, 1916. From those hearings I will read you a statement made by Senator WALSH in regard to the condition of the Crow Indians, in which he said that those people—and we make an appropriation for the support, maintenance, and civilization of the same Indians in this bill somewhere, or, if we do not now, we formerly did so—have an annual income of \$180,000 from their lands which are leased for grazing purposes for, say, 8 to 10 cents an acre. And, by way of parentheses, I might say that is the business management of their affairs which the Government holds to them as an illustration and to teach them how to handle their lands. Formerly they leased those lands, the unallotted lands, and at the same time they made no provision for the exemption of the allotted lands; they leased the unallotted lands to some stockman and allowed him to use the allotted land without paying one cent either to the Indian or to the Government. That went on for years, at a nominal price of from 6 to 10 cents an acre, and the Indian did not get a cent. He was not allowed to lease it himself or sell his crop to any other person, except the lessor of the land. Now, it is said here by the Senator from Montana that they have an income of \$180,000 a year from these leases, and the Senator from Montana said, "We want to continue them that way." He further said:

I will conclude this morning by inviting your attention to how desperate the thing is on the Crow Reservation as the result of the continuance of this policy. In 1885 the population of the Crows was 3,500. That was what the committee reported when they came back.

A certain committee apparently had visited those Indians.

In 1914 the population of the Crows was 1,696. There is a 50 per cent loss since 1885. In 1906 there were 1,804. From 1906 to 1914 there is a loss of over 200 population on the reservation. In

1911 there were 120 births and 83 deaths. In 1912 there were 92 births and 54 deaths. In 1913 there were 86 births and 99 deaths. In 1914 there were 69 births and 66 deaths, and in 1915 there were 56 births and 53 deaths. The births have declined since 1911 from 120 annually to 56.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1906, at page 252, will give you a deplorable story about the health of these Indians, practically such as Mr. Grinnell gives you here—85 to 90 per cent of them afflicted with tuberculosis and trachoma. The Senate appointed a special committee to investigate tuberculosis and other infectious diseases among the Indians, and they made special mention of the Crow. The information will be found in Senate Document 1038 of the Sixty-third Congress, and there it is learned that of 995 examined 202 had tuberculosis and 185 had trachoma.

Senator PAGE. Do you think the condition would be improved if they were turned loose and made independent?

Senator WALSH. Well, Senator, it could not have been much worse. When it is as bad as it can possibly be under the existing conditions, we hope it will be a little better.

I may say this is a menace to our entire State.

Later on he said:

The report told you about the success that the Indians are making of agriculture; but \$1,278,181 of the funds of the Indians, derived from the sale of the ceded lands in the northeastern portion there, have been applied to the construction of the irrigation systems within the reservation. They have got a magnificent canal there, as shown on the map. The ditch is taken out right at the Big Horn Canyon and it runs down. It will be interesting to see it.

He states further on that—

The system has cost \$1,278,300. It covers 77,527 acres. It cost \$50,801.82 to maintain it in 1914, and the aggregate product of the Indians on the reservation everywhere, under the ditch and outside of the ditch, was \$43,151.

He stated further along that these are the only Indians in the United States, so far as he could learn, who really have become self-supporting and able to take care of themselves. The Senator from Montana proceeded to say that \$100,000, or about that sum, of the income of these Indians goes to pay the expense of administration and the other \$80,000 goes to the Indians in annuities, which are sometimes withheld.

The only Indians who have made good and gone ahead in a white man's business way, as shrewd, capable men, able to take care of themselves—although not highly civilized in our sense of the word—are the wildest Indians in America, the Indians who have the poorest land. They are the Navajos in Arizona and New Mexico, who raise sheep where it takes 20 acres of land to support one sheep. They were so poor that they did not attract the attention, apparently, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs—it is the system, of course, to which I refer—but they have done well, and they are the only example to which one can point of Indians, so far as I know, who really do take care of themselves, who live in peace with everybody, and who are no cost to the Government, except perhaps for a few schools.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President—

Mr. LANE. Just a moment, and then I will be through.

Mr. FALL. I merely wanted to ask a question, Mr. President, right there.

Mr. LANE. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. FALL. The Senator was referring to the Navajos of Arizona and New Mexico and to the fact that they were not costing the Government anything.

Mr. LANE. Not in proportion to their number, I should have said.

Mr. FALL. Not in proportion to their number, the Senator says. There are very large amounts appropriated in this bill which are to be used entirely in the discretion of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. LANE. That may be; I did not know that.

Mr. FALL. In the second place, if the Navajos are not supported by the Government they are supported very largely at the expense of the people of Arizona and New Mexico. The Navajo Indians have over 1,100 acres each set aside for them; but, aside from that, 9,000 of them have been located by the Government, contrary to the treaty with the Navajos, on the public lands of Arizona and New Mexico outside of the reservation.

Further than that, the Congress of the United States two or more years ago provided that no other Navajo Indians should be located upon the public lands of Arizona and New Mexico, but the President of the United States has just reserved in one county of my State some 65,000 or 70,000 acres or more by descriptions of the sections and quarter sections of land for the purpose of placing Navajo Indians upon it, contrary to the spirit and terms of the act of Congress. Of course, the Congress has not prohibited the President setting aside this land, though it has prohibited the location of Navajos upon it; but the President has now, by reservation made within the last day or two, withdrawn thousands of acres of land in McKinley County, N. Mex., which, if taken up by the white man, would pay taxes and contribute to the support of the Government—withdrawn it for the purpose of turning it over to the Navajos, although

Congress has said that no other Navajos should be placed upon the public domain.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I have my information largely from what has been stated in the hearings in the past, confirmed by the statement of the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Navajos are more nearly self-supporting than any other tribe and that they are progressing in a financial way when compared with other Indians throughout the United States. They are Indians who have wandered the mountains with their sheep and have not been restricted to reservation life; and for that reason there is less tuberculosis, less trachoma, and less poverty among those Indians than those in any other tribe. They have learned how to handle an industry of large value, and they are pointed out as marvelous Indians for that reason. I do not know what has been done about this land lately.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me, the Navajos have always been herders and raisers of sheep. Even prior to the treaty which they made in 1868, they were the greatest shepherds in the United States. They have always owned very large herds, and they not only sell their wool, but, as the Senator knows, they are the manufacturers of what are known as Navajo blankets, which are noted all over the world.

Mr. LANE. I understand that. Mr. President, the Navajo is an Indian who has been allowed to pursue the line of making a livelihood to which he has been accustomed. The other Indians in the Rocky Mountain country in the West were horsemen, and they understood the handling of horses, and were naturally herdsmen of cattle also. They had never farmed, but they were put on restricted areas, and an attempt was made to teach them how to farm, the one thing about which they knew nothing and for which they cared nothing.

I am going to call attention to one habit of the Indians of the Pacific coast. It can be seen how difficult it would be for a man who for generations had bred into him such an idea to turn directly against it and adopt another plan. When an Indian grew rich in furs or dried fish or a large herd of ponies, his greatest ambition was to call a meeting of all the other members of his tribe and of the adjoining friendly tribes, and to hold what they called a "potlatch." At this potlatch the Indian gave away everything he had in the world, all his horses, his blankets, his clothing down to a breechclout, if you please, and went out without anything of value in his possession. He gave everything away, and that action brought the highest honor that an Indian could attain. That has been the custom for ages of the northern Indians, and they hold those potlatches yet. Did you ever see a community of white men holding a potlatch and giving away anything to their neighbors, just for the honor it would bring them? I never have.

Now, to take the Indians living near the Rocky Mountains, who had always held potlatches, and try to teach them to become shrewd, sharp, capable, keen traders and business men is rather a hard task, and I presume we are lucky that we have done as much with them as we have, but we can never make business men out of them until they are given the opportunity.

The Indian Bureau has grown up and become an increasing weight upon the Indians. The reservation system has outlived its usefulness, and some other method should be adopted which will give the Indian a better opportunity. They have property worth millions upon millions; yes, a billion dollars' worth of property; and yet thousands upon thousands of them are without a penny and are living under conditions which could not be printed if I were to dwell upon them. There is something wrong about the system and it should be changed.

In Montana there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres of good land in the reservations which is made no use of either by the white man or by the Indian with any benefit to the Indian. They are blocked to white settlement, and are of no benefit to the Indian. That should be changed. The attempt being made now by both Senators from Montana to secure this land for the use of the whites is blocked by the bureau, protests of all kinds are made, and impediments are placed in the way of that land being thrown open to the people, while the tribe on the reservation is being held under the care of men who will not, on account of rules made by the superintendent, allow the Indians to visit with one another. I think a change ought to be made; but the gentlemen who are protesting against the expenditure of money for building schools are, in my opinion, not attacking the items in the bill which are more particularly subject to legitimate criticism, and I think that those items should be criticized first.

If you will read the bill carefully you will ascertain that as to all of these items covering the whole field provision is made that the money is to be expended under the supervision

of and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, who necessarily must take the suggestions of the very bureau which is managing these affairs in a way which has resulted in numerous instances in almost the annihilation of the Indians.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I desire to say just a word in reference to Indian affairs in order to bring the matter to the attention of the Senate in a way, at least, so that we may to some extent comprehend what is before us as affecting the whole Indian question.

We have heard a great deal of discussion for years about making the Indian a self-supporting individual. We have had a great many lectures in the Senate about converting the red man into a white man, and we have been trying to do that for the last hundred years. The sooner the Senate and the country makes up its mind that the Indian problem is going to be an Indian problem, and not a white man's problem, and must be dealt with accordingly, I think the better it will be for us. We can not fail to recognize that the general law of evolution and the force of environment, operating for thousands of years upon the aborigines of this country, have created a race that are absolutely incapable at this time of changing their natures so as to be able to compete with the white man in this, now a white man's country.

I do not agree with those who believe that we can ever make of the North American Indian a self-supporting individual and put him in competition with the white race. Everyone who knows anything about the Indian character, as it was described a few moments ago by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LANE] in his illustration of the Indian characteristic of giving away everything he has, realizes that he is nothing more nor less than a child of nature, absolutely incapable of holding his own against the cunning of the white race.

Now, that being the case, what is our duty? You can not make a white man out of the Indian, educate him just as much as you please. There may be cases of individualism among the Indian tribes where there would be an exception to this rule; but, looking at the question as a whole, the Indian race must be dealt with as an Indian race, and we must appropriate for them just as long as they are Indians.

What can we do to-day? We have robbed them of their lands. We have denuded their forests. We have destroyed the fish in their streams. We have made it impossible for them to gain a livelihood that was common and that was workable with them as Indians. Now, what are we going to do about it? Are we going to say that we can immediately convert them, by some bill which any Senator has in his mind, into a white race?

Mr. President, I do not know how many full-blood Indians there are in the United States. I noticed by a report yesterday that we have about 335,000 Indians altogether, and I do not believe there are more than 100,000 at the most of full-blood Indians. In the case of the rest of them there is more white blood than there is Indian blood in those that we denominate as Indians. That element undoubtedly, through the process of amalgamation, will soon be a negative quantity. They will be merged into the white race, or they will die out, as many of them are dying to-day, through the inability of the children of the mixed race to adapt themselves either to the old Indian condition or to the white man's condition.

What is our appropriation? About \$15,000,000 a year. For how many Indians? About 335,000. We are therefore appropriating about \$45 per capita for the support of the Indian population of the United States. Whatever support they have beyond that must necessarily be from their own earnings. They are therefore partially self-supporting; and all we can do under the conditions is to assist them in increasing their proportionate part of their own earnings and their own support, if they can possibly do so. But at all times we must appropriate for their support, the same as we would have to take care of an undeveloped child or a minor; and if we do not pay more than \$15,000,000 a year for the partial support of the Indians of this country, I think we are paying a mighty meager sum for what we have taken from the Indians. We owe them that duty, we owe them that support, and we ought to give it ungrudgingly; and if we can not make them entirely self-sustaining we ought not to complain because we are paying \$15,000,000 a year to assist them in supporting themselves.

I do not expect that we are ever, in our lives at least, going to escape the necessity of appropriating at least \$15,000,000 a year for the support of the Indians of this country. What I wish we would get into our minds is that we ought to do it, and we ought to do it freely, we ought to do it thankfully, for what we have taken from the Indians, and not every year grumble and find fault with the \$15,000,000 that we are paying for the support of these wards.

Mr. GRONNA and Mr. LANE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLIS in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield, and to whom?

Mr. McCUMBER. I think my colleague first rose. I yield to him first.

Mr. GRONNA. I want to say to my colleague that it is true that we are appropriating about \$15,000,000 for the expenses of the Indians, but not one-half of that comes out of the Treasury of the United States. I have not the figures, but I believe I am safe in saying that not one-third of it comes out of the Treasury of the United States, because a great deal more than one-half of that amount is paid by the Indians themselves. It is taken out of their funds.

Mr. McCUMBER. Then we are not really paying more than \$7,500,000, which would make about \$22.50 per capita, to take care of our Indian population.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President—

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. LANE. The amount you pay out for the actual support of the Indian, I think, is a bagatelle. It is really for the support of employees, white employees and some Indian employees, but not for the Indians themselves.

Mr. McCUMBER. Oh, Mr. President, undoubtedly there is considerable waste. There is in every other arm of the Government, and I doubt if there is any more waste in the Indian Service than in any other governmental service. We must expect that. We have found no means of escaping it so far in any bureau or in any branch of the Government. So, on the whole, we ought to be gratified that we own this country, and that we are not paying out more than \$15,000,000 a year for the support of the people from whom we took this country.

Mr. ASHURST. I ask for a vote on the question.

Mr. SMOOT obtained the floor.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. FALL. No; I did not know that the Senator from Utah had been recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator desires to speak upon the question that has been before the Senate, I will yield to him.

Mr. FALL. I wish to speak only just a moment.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I will yield to the Senator, because I am going to refer to the amendment that is pending. I am not going to speak on the general bill.

Mr. FALL. I am going to speak in connection with the general subject. I merely want to say a few words with reference to the method by which we make these appropriations.

The bookkeeping methods of the department cause the greater part of the criticism. Senators can not understand the methods by which the appropriations are made up, because no one else can understand them. They are misleading; and a committee will report, I presume, in a very short time on some of these methods, having been appointed to do certain work in connection with that matter.

For instance, just to illustrate the difficulty, in the very item under consideration now there is a direct appropriation for the support and civilization of the Indians at the Flathead Agency, Mont., of \$20,000—

of which amount not exceeding \$1,000 may be expended for the purchase of two automobiles, and not exceeding \$4,500 of which shall be expended for salaries.

Now, naturally it would impress any Senator here that the entire amount embraced in this bill applicable for any purpose whatsoever to the Flathead Agency in Montana was the amount of \$20,000, as set forth here; certainly that the amount of \$1,000 would limit any expenditure upon the Flathead Agency for the purchase or repair of automobiles. That, however, is not true. With reference to this particular appropriation of \$20,000, only \$1,000 out of it can be used for automobiles; but there is no limit upon the amount which can be used at the Flathead Agency for the purchase of automobiles, except the limit of \$300,000, aside from the \$1,000; and any portion of that \$300,000, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, may be used at the Flathead Agency, because there is a general appropriation in this bill for the purchase of automobiles, repairs, and so forth, of \$300,000.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, may I say a word?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. FALL. In just a moment. That \$300,000 is to be expended entirely in the discretion of the commissioner. Now I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MYERS. I will say that the superintendent of the Flathead Agency has informed me that he is very badly in need of two automobiles there. Last year, for some reason or other—I do not know what—by some denial of authority he was not allowed to purchase them, and in order to enable him to purchase them this provision was put in here.

Mr. FALL. That illustrates exactly the point I am making, Mr. President—that possibly the agent at the Flathead Agency did not receive the same consideration that the agent at some other agency received. If the Senator will just refer to page 14 of this appropriation bill, he will see the following provision:

That not to exceed \$300,000 of applicable appropriations made herefor for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of superintendents, farmers, physicians, field matrons, allotting, irrigation, and other employees in the Indian field service.

Now, the particular item as expressed in this \$20,000 appropriation is a limitation only upon the expenditure of the \$20,000.

Mr. MYERS. If the Senator will permit me to say so, that \$300,000 does this agent no good if he is not permitted any part of it.

Mr. FALL. Exactly. I am not saying that the agent is getting any more than he is entitled to. I am not undertaking to say for a moment that the agent is not entitled to his automobile.

Mr. MYERS. I understand that.

Mr. FALL. I am commenting upon the system of bookkeeping and requesting appropriations by the Indian Office in making up their estimates. That is the trouble.

For instance, Mr. President, there has been some talk here about the care of the Indians by the Government. Why, the care is rather excessive at times. For instance, I discovered this state of affairs in my own State, very much to my astonishment, because it is a new condition.

Among the other Indians in New Mexico we have what are commonly known as the Pueblo Indians.

[At this point Mr. FALL yielded to Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. SHIELDS, and, by unanimous consent, introduced bills which are found under the appropriate heading.]

Mr. FALL. I had refrained from further conversation, Mr. President, until some of the other Senators concluded. I am glad that at least I have afforded an opportunity as a clearing house for bills and reports, if my efforts were not of any other avail.

I am simply going to refer to the condition of affairs with reference to what we know as the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, some of whom also are known as the Hopis, and others of a similar class are found in Arizona. The Pueblo Indians own their own lands. They are agricultural Indians. They were found exactly where they are found now three hundred and odd years ago, when the Spaniards first came to the country, cultivating exactly the same fields, using exactly the same irrigation ditches; and over 100 years ago they had their titles to their lands confirmed to them directly by the Spanish Government.

The United States Government had absolutely nothing to do with the Pueblo Indians, nor with their lands. The United States Government has not made a reservation for the Pueblo Indians. They own their lands by grant from the Crown of Spain. They are citizens of the United States, and have been so declared in several different decisions of the Supreme Court. They are entitled to vote if they choose to do it; but they do not, however, avail themselves of that privilege, and I do not know but that they display a good deal of judgment in the matter. They maintain their own government entirely. They elect what we call a mayor, what the Mexicans call a presidente, and the officer whom the Pueblos themselves designate as a gobernador, or a governor. They elect their own council. They settle their own law cases. Very seldom do they appeal to the law of the white man at all. Very seldom is there any necessity for such an appeal.

Each of the pueblos in New Mexico—over nine—has its own governor, its own council, and its own judge, the governor acting as judge in the cases that arise. The United States has only interfered within a very short period of time with these Pueblo Indians, in so far as affording them day-school facilities is concerned. A portion of the \$1,650,000 appropriated in this bill for Indian day schools, aside from all the other specific appropriations made for school or other purposes, is used for the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico in support of day schools. An agent or a superintendent of day schools for the Pueblo Indians is appointed. Very recently the Indian Office here in Washington, apparently not understanding a thing under heaven about the history of the Pueblos or their condition, has created of this superintendent an agent for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. They have no appropriation of any kind or character, except that

we maintain schools there. This superintendent is now created into an agent for the Pueblo Indians. He has invoked or resurrected an old law, under the terms of which he as the superintendent of the Pueblo Indians claims authority to appoint a judge for the Indians. He has gone to one of the pueblos and there selected a favorite of his own as a judge, overturning all the traditions and customs of the Indians, interfering unwarrantedly with them, and he takes from one pueblo 250 miles away an Indian to try him before this Pueblo Indian judge.

Each of these pueblos or settlements of Indians is as separate and distinct from the others as is one State of this Union separate from the others as a State. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs here in your city of Washington did not know that the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico did not speak the same language. He did not know that there were nine different languages spoken, and that the Pueblos could not understand one another. His superintendent apparently did not take that matter into consideration when he, overturning all their customs and traditions, as ratified by treaty, as confirmed to them by decisions of the court, himself appointed a judge for the trial of Indian cases, selecting one Indian in one pueblo 250 miles away from other pueblos, and vesting him with the power to try Indian cases arising in the pueblo 250 miles away. When I myself asked the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington if he did not understand that this Indian brought from 250 miles away could not understand the language of the Indian before whom he was tried, he did not know; he thought all the Pueblos spoke the same language.

Now, this is the trouble, these are the conditions that we find, those of us who know anything about Indian affairs, when we investigate—absolute colossal ignorance existing in the Indian Office here in Washington; and never until we have some business man in charge of that department who will direct that proper estimates are made here in simple, plain language, so that the Senate committee can understand them, never until such a method of bookkeeping is established, will you meet anything but opposition when you present a hodge-podge of a bill such as this is for the consideration of the Congress of the United States.

Never will you civilize the Indian, never will you raise him very much higher in the scale of humanity, until you have some man in charge of affairs who as a business man will investigate and inform himself, and when informed act. This is the trouble with the Indians generally, and the trouble with your Indian appropriation bill at every session.

Mr. ASHURST. I ask for the question, Mr. President.

Mr. SMOOT obtained the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes.

Mr. MYERS. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the unfinished business will be temporarily laid aside for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the amendment proposed by the committee to the provision adopted in the House increases the appropriation \$1,000, and that \$1,000 is to be expended for the purchase of two automobiles.

Mr. MYERS. No, Mr. President; it does not increase it a cent. It does not increase a cent the appropriation in the bill as it came over from the House.

Mr. SMOOT. It increases it at least to this extent. If you can get along with \$19,000, and not exceeding \$4,500 which shall be expended for salaries, then there is no need of the \$20,000 appropriation being in the bill.

Mr. MYERS. There is no increase, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. SMOOT. I know very well that there is.

Mr. MYERS. It is \$20,000; and it was \$30,000 last year.

Mr. SMOOT. I know there is no increase directly, but if the House provision is absolutely necessary to carry \$20,000 for the support and civilization of Indians on the Flathead Reservation in Montana, of which amount not exceeding \$4,500 shall be expended for salaries, then you add \$1,000 for the purchase of two automobiles, to be taken out of the \$20,000.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, what can be more civilizing than two Fords?

Mr. MYERS. It does not add anything.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, what I was trying to get the Senate to see is this: If it requires for support and civilization of Indians on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana, in-

cluding pay of employees, \$20,000, of which amount not exceeding \$4,500 shall be expended for salaries, then it is evident if we are going to take \$1,000 out of the \$20,000 for the purchase of two automobiles, \$20,000 is not sufficient or else it is \$1,000 more than enough.

Mr. MYERS. Will the Senator let me make a brief statement right there?

Mr. SMOOT. I know exactly what the Senator will state.

Mr. MYERS. What does the Senator know?

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator will state that the appropriation is \$20,000, and it does not cost the Government any more.

Mr. MYERS. No; I am not going to say that. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. SMOOT. Then I yield.

Mr. MYERS. In just a minute I want to enlighten the Senator on this point. The necessity for the purchase of those two automobiles was fully gone into by the committee. The statement from the superintendent of the Indians on the reservation was laid before the committee, and it was approved by the representative of the bureau who was sitting there—the assistant commissioner—who verified the facts. The facts are that the superintendent now has two automobiles, but they are worn out. They have been worn out and are simply useless, and they need to be replaced. The committee passed on it unanimously, I believe, authorizing the insertion of this item. It is all in the hearings. The chairman can read from the hearings.

Mr. SMOOT. If the statement made by the Senator is correct—

Mr. MYERS. Certainly it is correct.

Mr. SMOOT. Then this amendment ought to be changed authorizing the purchase of the machines so as to use the old machines in exchange. In every appropriation bill that we have, when there is an old automobile worn out, that authorization is given, and unless it is you can not do anything with the old machine.

Mr. MYERS. From the report made, the old machines are not worth exchanging. They are worth nothing. They can not be used.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, in view of what the Senator says, there is no necessity to put in the amendment here for the purchase of two automobiles. If the Commissioner of Indian Affairs feels that the purchase of two automobiles is absolutely necessary for the Flathead Indian Reservation, he can purchase them out of the appropriation of \$50,000 provided for on page 14 of the bill.

Mr. MYERS. They needed them last year, but had no way of getting them.

Mr. SMOOT. The House provided \$30,000 for the purchase of automobiles, and limited the amount for the purchase of the automobiles to \$30,000 for the fiscal year 1918, as found on page 14 of the bill. The Senate committee increased the House appropriation of \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. MYERS. All I know is—

Mr. SMOOT. Now, the Senate committee wants to add \$1,000 more for the purchase of two automobiles at the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Mr. MYERS. All I know is that they did not get them and they needed them.

Mr. SMOOT. The superintendent needed them last year and got along without them, and if he needs them now certainly he can get them out of the \$50,000 appropriated for that specific purpose. Authorization is given to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase that many dollars worth of automobiles and place them anywhere in the United States upon Indian reservations. The committee of the Senate was not content with authorizing them to spend \$30,000 for that purpose, but increased the appropriation \$20,000, and now it has a provision here under the head of Montana for \$1,000 for the purchase of two automobiles for the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Mr. President, there is no necessity for it. If the Commissioner of Indian Affairs knows and feels that it is necessary to purchase two automobiles for the Flathead Indian Reservation, he has \$50,000 at his command to purchase those machines, together with as many other machines for other reservations as the \$50,000 will provide.

Mr. President, I hope that this amendment will not be agreed to, because it is provided for in another part of the bill, and there is no necessity for that. Upon that, Mr. President—

Mr. MYERS. When the Senator yields the floor I simply want to say—

Mr. SMOOT. Upon the amendment I ask for the yeas and nays, but I do not wish to do that until the Senator concludes what he has to say.

Mr. MYERS. I want to reply briefly, Mr. President. I only have to say in regard to this matter that it was fully considered by the committee when there was a full attendance, as I said, a large attendance. The Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs was sitting there consulting the committee. The committee went into the matter thoroughly, and unanimously decided that this provision is necessary and advisable.

It does not increase the appropriation one cent. It does not take one cent more out of the Federal Treasury. It does not raise the amount that came over in the bill from the House a particle. The statement from the superintendent of the agency was read to the committee. The Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs was sitting there and said he knew something of the facts and thought the change ought to be made. It was discussed by the committee, and the committee gave its approval to the proposition and differed from the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. MYERS. Certainly, with pleasure.

Mr. SMOOT. If it is absolutely necessary and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs thought it was necessary, and the committee thought it was necessary, why did not the committee increase the amount for the purchase of automobiles to \$51,000 instead of \$50,000?

Mr. MYERS. Because they thought it was just as well to put the appropriation of \$1,000 in here.

Mr. SMOOT. Why did they not say, then, that all the other appropriations for the purchase of automobiles for Indian reservations should be put under the head of the Indian reservation for which the automobile was to be purchased?

Mr. MYERS. There was no application for that.

Mr. SMOOT. In other words, there was no one on the committee from States where other reservations wanted automobiles, and therefore it did not go in under the heading of the same.

Mr. MYERS. I suppose not.

Mr. SMOOT. I presume that was about the case.

Mr. MYERS. The committee and the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs decided that the superintendent ought to have these two automobiles, that a thousand dollars was a reasonable sum to be allowed for them, and that this was the proper method to provide for their purchase. That is all I can say. The committee passed on it and gave its approval, and I think it ought to be sustained by the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I want to substantiate what the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] has stated. The matter was very carefully considered and it was shown to the committee that two automobiles are needed on this reservation. While there may be something in the criticism of the Senator from Utah and perhaps we ought to refer it back to the appropriation on page 14, the committee thought it did not make very much difference whether we appropriated \$1,000 for two automobiles on page 14 or on page 25. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that these two automobiles are needed, and it was agreed to by the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was present at the time.

Mr. OVERMAN. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. GRONNA. Certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. We are going to have a yea-and-nay vote and I want some light on the subject. Is it true, as the Senator from Utah says, that these two automobiles can be purchased out of the appropriation of \$50,000?

Mr. GRONNA. No; these two automobiles will be taken out of the appropriation of \$20,000.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand; but has not the department authority under the \$50,000 appropriation to purchase two automobiles for this purpose?

Mr. GRONNA. I want to answer the Senator from North Carolina. As I understand it, an additional appropriation of \$1,000 will be required. It will take more than \$50,000 to make the purchases necessary on the various reservations.

Mr. SMOOT. Is it not true that the Senate committee increased the appropriation of the House from \$30,000 to \$50,000 for this very purpose?

Mr. GRONNA. That is true; but we also provided that only \$15,000 should be expended for the purchase of horse-drawn vehicles. There is really a limitation placed upon the whole appropriation.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no limitation placed upon the appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of automobiles?

Mr. GRONNA. I do not say that there is a limitation upon the appropriation of \$50,000.

Mr. SMOOT. That is all I am talking about.

Mr. GRONNA. But we are placing a limitation on the appropriation of \$15,000. We provide that only \$15,000 worth of

horse-drawn vehicles shall be purchased. That is a reduction of the amount formerly expended for horse-drawn vehicles.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no question arising as to the limitation on the appropriation for horse-drawn vehicles.

Mr. GRONNA. We are simply increasing the amount of money that may be expended for vehicles and I am discussing the amount of the appropriation which may be used for horse-drawn vehicles.

Mr. SMOOT. The whole item has been increased in that paragraph from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and it is provided that of the appropriation of \$300,000 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be expended for automobiles. The House provided in the paragraph an appropriation of \$200,000 and that not to exceed \$30,000 should be expended for automobiles. The Senate committee immediately increased the appropriation from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and then increased the amount to be expended for the purchase of automobiles from \$30,000 to \$50,000. Authority is given to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to expend \$50,000 in purchasing automobiles, and he can put them upon any Indian reservation in the United States, but, after increasing the appropriation \$20,000, when they come here to the Montana items they put in an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purchase of two automobiles for the Flathead Indian Agency in Montana. If \$1,000 for the purchase of automobiles is absolutely required, they ought to make the appropriation of \$50,000 \$51,000, and not put in here a clause for the purchase of two automobiles for the Flathead Agency. The appropriation is made in the paragraph I have referred to, and that is where all the money ought to be appropriated for the purchase of automobiles, and not have the amount that is appropriated come under the head of "Montana," and appropriate for purchasing automobiles outside of the lump sum provided in the bill.

Mr. MYERS. I understand the objection is merely one of bookkeeping or method of procedure, and the Senate committee thought this was the proper method. It seems to me the committee is the best judge of the matter. If the superintendent at this agency were compelled to rely on the appropriation of \$50,000, he might not get his automobiles. I notice that he did not get them last year. To say to him here is an appropriation of \$50,000 with which to buy automobiles, does not do him any good if he does not get any automobiles. It is like a man having money in a bank that he can not draw out. The committee adopted this method of providing it to make sure that he would get them without question. With this method there is no doubt but that he will get them. I think the amendment ought to be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah demands the yeas and nays on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CATRON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. FALL (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON]. In view of his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. As he is absent, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. HARDING's name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. HARDING] on account of illness in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. JONES (when his name was called). The junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] is necessarily absent on account of illness. I am paired with him for the day, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. McLEAN's name was called). I desire to announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN] is absent on account of illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN]. In his absence I transfer that pair to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] and vote "yea."

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] to the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. KIRBY] and vote "yea."

Mr. SMITH of Maryland (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. In his absence I shall have to withhold my vote.

Mr. TOWNSEND (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Michigan was called). I announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. SMITH of Michigan] and his pair with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] and vote "yea."

Mr. THOMAS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], which I transfer to the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] and vote "nay."

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT], who is absent. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CATRON. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] and vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]; and

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—33.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Ashurst | Gronna | Myers | Shields |
| Beckham | Hollis | Norris | Sterling |
| Broussard | James | Page | Thompson |
| Bryan | Johnson, Me. | Pittman | Townsend |
| Catron | La Follette | Poinceter | Vardaman |
| Chamberlain | Lane | Ransdell | Walsh |
| Clapp | Lee, Md. | Saulsbury | |
| Curtis | Martin, Va. | Shafroth | |
| Fletcher | Martine, N. J. | Sheppard | |

NAYS—19.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Bankhead | Hughes | Pomerene | Tillman |
| Borah | Kenyon | Sherman | Wadsworth |
| Brady | Lodge | Smith, Ga. | Watson |
| du Pont | Oliver | Smoot | Weeks |
| Hardwick | Overman | Thomas | |

NOT VOTING—44.

| | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| Brandeggee | Gore | McCumber | Smith, Ariz. |
| Chilton | Harding | McLean | Smith, Md. |
| Clark | Hitchcock | Nelson | Smith, Mich. |
| Colt | Husting | Newlands | Smith, S. C. |
| Culberson | Johnson, S. Dak. | O'Gorman | Stone |
| Cummins | Jones | Owen | Sutherland |
| Dillingham | Kern | Penrose | Swanson |
| Fall | Kirby | Phelan | Underwood |
| Fernald | Lea, Tenn. | Reed | Warren |
| Gallinger | Lewis | Robinson | Williams |
| Goff | Lippitt | Simmons | Works |

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask leave, Mr. President, to return to the item under the head of "Florida," on page 27 of the bill. I was absent yesterday when the matter came up. I ask the Senate to reconsider the vote whereby the amendment of the committee was adopted. It will be seen that the bill as it came from the House carries an appropriation of \$8,000 "for relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, and for purposes of their civilization and education." The committee saw fit to reduce the appropriation to \$5,000.

While it is true that Assistant Commissioner Meritt apparently believes that to be a sufficient sum to carry on this work I should like to say that Mr. Meritt seems to be actuated very largely by the fact that the agent appointed to look after this work in Florida last year did not spend all the money that was appropriated for the purpose, and therefore he assumes that the amount of \$8,000 is not needed because \$8,000 was not spent last year. The fact is that the condition with reference to these Indians is growing worse instead of better, because the great hunting grounds of the Indians in that portion of the State, and they are all in that portion of the State, are being reduced to cultivation, and to that extent the Indian is unable to obtain the quantity of game he used to get and he can not much longer maintain himself by hunting and fishing. He has to begin something else. There are some 578 Indians of these Seminoles in or in the vicinity of the Everglades of Florida. Senators will recall that they are descendants of the Seminoles who would not go to the Indian Territory years ago. They refused to go. The Government undertook to drive them and the Indians went down into the Everglades and they have remained there. The Everglades are now being reclaimed; canals

and ditches are being dug and other similar work is being done; and lands which were formerly under water are at the present time producing magnificent crops, so the hunting grounds of the Indian are being gradually taken away from him. He therefore needs to be taught how to become self-supporting; he needs to be taught something of agriculture. Occasionally the Indians have their troubles in the way of illness; they need the care of physicians; they can not any longer be dependent upon their "medicine men." The Indian children are now going to the public schools.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHAFROTH in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. FLETCHER. I do.

Mr. ASHURST. What is the purpose of the Senator from Florida—simply to disagree to the committee amendment?

Mr. FLETCHER. I do not ask to increase the provision of the bill as it came from the House, but I simply ask to disagree to the committee amendment, and let the item stand as it passed the other House, at \$8,000.

Mr. ASHURST. So far as I am concerned, I hope that action will be taken.

Mr. FLETCHER. I think that ought to be done. Of course, if the money is not needed it will not be spent. The amount involved is small. I ask that the committee amendment be disagreed to, Mr. President.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. President, there must have been some reason for reducing the amount of this provision from \$8,000 to \$5,000, and on that point I should like to hear from the chairman of the committee, who is in charge of the bill.

Mr. FLETCHER. The reason is, as I have said, that Mr. Meritt stated he needed but \$5,000, or that that would be all that he considered would be necessary. This is shown in the report of the committee, where he says he will be satisfied with \$5,000. He feels that that may be sufficient, but the House of Representatives did not think so. The House said, "You are going to need \$8,000 for this purpose for the next year." If it is not needed it will not be spent; it was not spent last year; but because it was not spent last year is no reason why it will not be needed for this year. The needs are increasing. The Indian children are now going to the public schools, whereas formerly they were prohibited by the white people from attending the white schools. At one time the penalty of death was imposed by the Indian council upon an Indian who sent his children to a white school; but that has been done away with, and the Indian children are now going to the white schools and are there being taught. The Indians are being relieved in many ways. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs states:

If they are not won to the ways of civilization within a comparatively few years they will become dependents. It has not been necessary to expend much money upon these people as yet, but there should be an adequate appropriation available.

Eight thousand dollars for one year for the relief of 578 Indians scattered over that region is certainly not a very generous provision to make for them. Simply because last year that amount was not actually expended is no reason why it will not be needed for this year. The House of Representatives thought it would be needed, and therefore they granted \$8,000.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. President, I fully realize that the House of Representatives allowed \$8,000, but the committee reduced that amount to \$5,000. I think before we vote on the amendment we should hear from the Senator in charge of the bill as to why that item was reduced from \$8,000 to \$5,000.

Mr. FLETCHER. Very well. I have simply called attention to the report of the committee.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I wish, first, to say that that is the only reduction which the committee of the Senate made. All other actions with respect to amounts were increases.

There is a strange view which obtains in the mind of some men regarding departmental work. If a department is economical, it is penalized; and if it fails to spend the full amount that is made available for its purposes, the next year the appropriation for the department is reduced. In this particular case the \$8,000 was not all spent. Merely because an appropriation is made does not afford a reason why it should all be expended. The trouble with the committees of Congress is that they penalize a department when it shows any evidence of economy.

I think the statement made by the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] is absolutely commanding. He shows that the Everglades are being reclaimed; that the Indians are driven farther and still farther into the interior of the Everglades; that they are obliged to resort to the killing of alligators and small game, some deer and some birds of plumage that may be killed at some particular time of the year, but that their area of land is

being reduced from time to time and that it is a necessity now that they be taught some kind of industrial life—agriculture or something else. I think the Senator from Florida has made a very strong showing in this matter.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I am a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, but I was not present when this item was considered. I am, however, in favor of the motion made by the Senator from Florida. I think his statement is convincing and that his reasons are sound. I am in favor of receding from the Senate committee amendment. As the Senator says, if the amount is put at \$8,000 and it is not all needed, it need not be expended. The provision is for only \$8,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, this item is the only one as to which a decrease is made in the bill as reported to the Senate by the committee from the amount provided for by the other House, and I was almost paralyzed when I saw that the committee had made a decrease. I do not think, however, that it will stay—

Mr. ASHURST. I hope not.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not think that it will stay as the committee reported it. I think the House provision will be restored. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] ought to be here, and he ought to withdraw his commendation, extended so warmly to the committee last night, on the fact that there was one amount that had been decreased. I shall not say anything more about it, Mr. President, for I know if the vote is taken and the chairman of the committee says the amount ought to be increased, it will be increased. Therefore there is no need of taking any further time on it.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I hope that the amendment of the Senate committee will be agreed to. The Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs appeared before the committee and stated that the department only needed \$5,000 for this purpose. That sum is all that was estimated for. The report shows that of the sum appropriated last year there was \$1,701 remaining unexpended. The department know how much money they need, and I think we should follow the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator from Kansas say that only \$5,000 was estimated for this purpose?

Mr. CURTIS. That is all.

Mr. SMOOT. That does not make any difference so long as it is an increase which is involved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be necessary to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was adopted. Does the Senator from Florida move to reconsider that vote?

Mr. FLETCHER. I move to reconsider the vote whereby the committee amendment was adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Florida. [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask for a division, Mr. President.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the easiest way to get at it is to ask for the yeas and nays, because we are going to vote, anyway, and I shall ask for the yeas and nays on the increase.

Mr. GRONNA. I suggest the absence of a quorum if we are going to have a record vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Ashurst | Fernald | Myers | Sheppard |
| Beckham | Fletcher | Norris | Shields |
| Brady | Gallinger | Overman | Smith, Md. |
| Catron | Gronna | Page | Smoot |
| Chamberlain | Hitchcock | Phelan | Sutherland |
| Clapp | Hughes | Pittman | Thomas |
| Culbertson | James | Poinexter | Thompson |
| Curtis | Jones | Pomerene | Vardaman |
| Dillingham | Lewis | Ransdell | Walsh |
| du Pont | McCumber | Robinson | Warren |
| Fall | Martine, N. J. | Shafroth | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-three Senators have responded to their names. There is not a quorum present.

Mr. NORRIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. FLETCHER. Before that motion is put, I think it is in order to have the names of the absentees called.

Mr. GALLINGER. A motion to adjourn is always in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to adjourn takes precedence.

Mr. FLETCHER. I think that where the lack of a quorum is disclosed the Senate has a right, first, to call for the absentees.

Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. POINDEXTER. Question!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. WALSH. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the demand for the yeas and nays seconded?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I do not think there is any question as to the priority of the motion to adjourn. Under our rules, no quorum having been developed, that is the only motion that can be made.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, debate is out of order. Let us have the question put.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A sufficient number have seconded the demand for the yeas and nays. Those in favor of adjourning will signify it by saying "yea" when their names are called, and those opposed "nay."

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. President, before that motion is put, I think Senators who have come into the Chamber have a right to be recorded as "present."

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Regular order!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The roll call developed the absence of a quorum.

Mr. JONES. Regular order!

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. President, the regular order is for Senators who are now present, but not recorded, to have an opportunity to answer to their names.

Mr. NORRIS. The regular order is a vote on the motion to adjourn. The announcement was made by the Chair that no quorum was present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order, it seems to the Chair, is the calling of the roll on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska that the Senate adjourn. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JONES (when his name was called). While I have announced my pair with the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], I assume he would vote "nay" on this motion. So I take the liberty of voting and vote "nay."

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as to my pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN] and its transfer as on the last roll call, and I vote "nay."

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as heretofore as to my pair and its transfer and vote "nay."

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ASHURST. I rise to announce that the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] is absent on account of important business.

Mr. McCUMBER (after having voted in the affirmative). Evidently there is now a quorum present, and I change my vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. He being absent, I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 3, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—3.

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Brady | du Pont | Norris |
| Ashurst | Hardwick | Myers |
| Bankhead | Hollis | Oliver |
| Beckham | Hughes | Overman |
| Borah | James | Page |
| Bryan | Jones | Phelan |
| Cañon | Kenyon | Pittman |
| Chamberlain | Lane | Polindexter |
| Clapp | Lee, Md. | Pomerene |
| Culberson | Lewis | Ransdell |
| Curtis | Lodge | Robinson |
| Dillingham | McCumber | Saulsbury |
| Fernald | Martin, Va. | Shafroth |
| Fletcher | Martine, N. J. | Sheppard |

NOT VOTING—41.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Brandegee | Harding | Nelson | Stone |
| Broussard | Hitchcock | Newlands | Swanson |
| Chilton | Husting | O'Gorman | Tillman |
| Clark | Johnson, Me. | Owen | Townsend |
| Colt | Johnson, S. Dak. | Penrose | Underwood |
| Cummins | Kern | Reed | Weeks |
| Fall | Kirby | Sherman | Williams |
| Gallinger | La Follette | Simmons | Works |
| Goff | Lea, Tenn. | Smith, Ariz. | |
| Gore | Lippitt | Smith, Mich. | |
| Gronna | McLean | Smith, S. C. | |

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It having developed that a quorum has answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I merely desire very briefly to call the attention of those who were not present when this matter was being considered a few moments ago to the facts in the case.

On page 27 the committee have reported an amendment in favor of decreasing the appropriation of \$8,000 for the relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, as carried in the House bill, to \$5,000. The motion is to reconsider the vote whereby that amendment was agreed to, in order not to increase the House appropriation, but to have it remain in the bill as agreed to by the House, namely, \$8,000.

The only objection to the amount being made \$8,000 instead of \$5,000 is raised by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], who says that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs does not really need \$8,000 for this purpose. That statement is based upon the proposition that because last year there was an appropriation of \$8,000 for the benefit of these Indians and all of it was not used, therefore he believes that for the coming year \$8,000 will not be needed. That does not follow at all; that is not good logic, and it is not good judgment, because, whatever may have been the facts and conditions as to the use of the money appropriated last year, the need of the Indians increases rather than diminishes, because their territory is being cleared up, their hunting grounds done away with, and they are becoming more and more dependent.

Of course the appropriation of \$8,000 need not all be spent if it is not needed—it was not all spent last year; but are we going to say that because we find an economical agent looking after the expenditure of money, a man who is careful not to expend a dollar more than he is obliged to expend, therefore we are not going to allow him the money that we think ought to be used for the purposes of this provision?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. FLETCHER. I will.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator say approximately how many Seminole Indians there are in Florida?

Mr. FLETCHER. There are 578, according to the report of the bureau, which had a census taken of the Indians there.

Mr. GALLINGER. Are they decreasing, as the Indian population is in other parts of the country?

Mr. FLETCHER. There is a difference of opinion about that. I think the majority of those acquainted with the Indians, their location, and their life, would say that they are about holding their own. I doubt if they are decreasing or increasing to any extent.

Mr. GALLINGER. Are they to any extent engaging in agricultural or horticultural pursuits?

Mr. FLETCHER. They are just beginning, and that is the main purpose of this appropriation, I will say to the Senator, namely, to train them in agricultural pursuits so that they may take care of themselves, because soon their hunting grounds will be devoted to other uses, and they will be unable to make a living, unless they are taught agriculture and possibly other industrial pursuits. They are beginning to go to school now, which they formerly did not do at all.

Mr. GALLINGER. Are there schools for them on their reservation?

Mr. FLETCHER. They are going to the public schools furnished by the State. I will say, Mr. President, briefly, that this item of \$8,000 would amount to less than \$14 a head if it were used. If it is not needed and is not used by the agent who is looking after the expenditures down there, then, of course, it will go back to the Treasury, but it would not, as I have said, amount to more than \$14 a head if it were used. Following this Florida item in the bill is an item in section 5 for the support and civilization of the Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, for which an appropriation of \$30,000 is made. There are 1,794 of those Indians, for whose care and relief \$30,000 are appropriated. Of the Florida Seminoles there are 578, and we only ask \$8,000 for their care and relief. According to the statistics furnished us by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], this item, if it were in accordance with the average appropriations in this bill, would be \$26,000, and cutting that in half would leave \$13,000; in other words, according to his estimate, \$22.50 a head is appropriated in this bill for all the Indians in the country; so that this item would be \$13,000 under that calculation, or \$26,000 under his first estimate, on the basis of the \$15,000,000 carried in the bill.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator if these Indians have any property of their own?

Mr. FLETCHER. There is a reservation of land off to the side of the Everglades, but very little of it is fit for agriculture.

There is some effort being made to acquire land for them from the State and from the Government, but they have a reservation which could be utilized for the purpose of training them in agriculture.

Mr. VARDAMAN. How much did they use last year?

Mr. FLETCHER. According to this report, there was an unexpended balance of \$1,301 last year.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Is the Senator personally familiar with the conditions down there?

Mr. FLETCHER. Oh, yes; quite so. I have not visited the camps of the Indians, but I have seen them.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator thinks this appropriation ought to be made?

Mr. FLETCHER. I do think that there ought to be \$8,000 appropriated for their benefit during the fiscal year from June, 1917, to June, 1918.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Well, I shall vote for it.

Mr. FLETCHER. I think it will be needed. I believe that the need is increasing there, and that the agent will find that he can properly and wisely use that amount of money for the benefit of these Indians, and that they will need it for the next year.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I have just come into the Chamber. I suppose my colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] has covered pretty fully the conditions so far as this appropriation is concerned. I have gone through the bill, and have noted that not only is the appropriation as it came to the Senate from the House for the Indians in Florida the smallest of all the appropriations, but it is the only one that has been reduced, which seems to me to be rather an unusual condition. I understand in a general way that the reason for that is that the appropriation heretofore made has not been entirely used up. Now, that does not indicate that the money ought not to be used. It rather indicates, perhaps, that the gentleman in charge of it ought to be displaced by somebody else, because there can be no question but that \$8,000 can be used many times over for the benefit of those Seminole Indians in Florida.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BRYAN. I do.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to ask the Senator if he does not know that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs only estimated for \$5,000, and told the committee that \$5,000 was all that he needed and all that he could use?

Mr. BRYAN. I understand he said that because the amount appropriated had not been used last year. However, Mr. President, I do not care about that at all. We had better leave it out altogether if the appropriation is simply for paying the salary of somebody who has nothing to do. There are somewhere between 600 and 1,000 Seminole Indians, and the money can be well spent for their benefit. I do not understand why the committee should single out these particular Indians as the only ones for whom they would not appropriate.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BRYAN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Does the Senator know how these Indians maintain themselves now?

Mr. BRYAN. Yes, Mr. President; I am quite familiar with that. In fact, I was down in that section of the State 20 years ago, and became acquainted with a good many of the Indians themselves. They maintain themselves generally by hunting and fishing. They use the Everglades for hunting and fishing. They caught otters and alligators, and sold alligator hides and otter skins. Now, that great swamp is being reclaimed, and it is becoming a very serious question as to what will be done with them.

No great progress has ever been made with these Indians. Of course, they were entitled to go to the Indian Territory, and if they had done so they would have shared the lands there. Instead of going they took to the then unexplored territory lying in the lower interior of the State, hid out, and persistently refused to leave their hunting grounds. They have stayed there. Efforts have been made many times to civilize them, and some progress has been made. Churches of various denominations have taken hold of the matter. Missions now exist among the Indians, and they have taken some of them and sent them to college. They have not made much progress, however. Now, the Seminoles seem to gather out of the Everglades around Palm Beach and Miami. They formerly were more independent than they appear to be now. The hunting grounds are disappearing. They flock to these resorts. They are around there,

having their pictures taken, and learning to speak English more, and doing less of the work that they formerly did.

I do not know how money could be better spent. I hope the amendment will not be agreed to. It may be that the man in charge of this work is taking the amount of money that is appropriated and spending it for his salary and the salary of somebody else. If so, that man ought to be gotten rid of and somebody else put in his place.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, the report shows that the salary that was paid last year was only \$376.67.

Mr. BRYAN. What was done with the rest of it? Of course, \$8,000 is a small amount for the purpose expressed here, for relief of distress among the Seminole Indians and for purposes of their civilization and education.

Mr. CURTIS. The rest was spent for traveling expenses, and so forth.

Mr. BRYAN. Many times \$8,000 could be spent in useful ways among them.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator whether it could be used to educate them in agricultural matters?

Mr. BRYAN. I will say to the Senator that practically no progress has been made with them in that direction. They are full-blooded Indians. They are peaceable. They have changed in that respect. Formerly they were very much disposed to fight. The Senator knows that there have been two Indian wars down there—the Seminole Indian War of 1837 and again in 1857.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Do I understand that this \$8,000 is to be used simply to relieve their wants, or is it to educate them?

Mr. BRYAN. According to the appropriation it is for the relief of distress among them and for purposes of civilization and education. Of course, there would be no need of any appropriation for education at all—

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, if my colleague will allow me, I will say that those who are taking to education at all are attending the public schools of the State. There are a few in the public schools; but they are beginning now the work of teaching them agriculture, and that is one of the purposes of this appropriation. The appropriation last year was the first step in that direction, and I think now they are giving more attention to that matter. That is the main thing to be accomplished.

Mr. BRYAN. I should dislike very much to see this apparent discrimination against these Indians placed in the bill. I imagine that there are more of them than in many of the States where the appropriations are large.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, by turning to the report on page 16 I find a very plain statement:

Appropriation, \$5,000; estimate, \$5,000.

My experience on the Indian Affairs Committee leads me to believe that the commissioner is quite apt to ask for whatever he thinks the necessities demand; and so far as I can learn from the statements of the Senators from Florida, they do not present any concrete statement upon which to base an advance here. They present only the general statement that it is perfectly easy to use \$5,000 or \$25,000 for these Indians.

My recollection is that these Indians are strolling fishermen; that they live as they can all the year long, without any help of any account from the Government. As the Senator has well said, they do not want to be educated. They are full-blooded Indians.

It seems to me that we ought not to increase this appropriation beyond the estimates of the department without some showing that an increase is actually needed, because there is no man so well able to judge about that as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I do not pretend to be very familiar with this subject or with what has been done in the past. My impression is that the estimate was not made for a larger amount because the amounts heretofore appropriated have not been used up by the man in charge. My proposition is that they ought to have been used up. There is distress among these Indians.

I have been appealed to many times since I have been in the Senate to introduce a bill to have a reservation set aside for the Seminole Indians. Perhaps I have been recalcitrant in my trust not to have done so; but there have been other matters, and, anyway, I have not done it. There are a number of people in the State who are taking an interest in the Seminole Indians. One lady of my acquaintance has become acquainted with a good many of them and she has published an Indian dictionary. I imagine that much more than this amount of money is being spent by well-inclined people, philanthropic people, who go

among these Indians. I know there is a church mission established among them. Now, I say that something is the matter when a man is allowed \$8,000 to relieve their distress and for their civilization, and has not spent that much money. There can not be any doubt about that proposition.

Mr. PAGE. I should like to suggest to the Senator that frequently we can judge as to what we need next year by what we spent last year.

Mr. BRYAN. Yes.

Mr. PAGE. Unless the Senator can show that there has been some neglect, unless he can show that there has been some wrong done, it seems to me that we ought to judge of what we should spend next year by what we were compelled to spend last year. The fact that we have some good people there who are willing to contribute to the spiritual welfare of those Indians should not change very much the action of the Senate on an appropriation where the estimates and recommendations of the department are clear, and are based upon the fact that we spent less than we appropriated last year.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, the House committee and the House itself did not seem to be under the idea that they would have to accept the estimate. They seem to have been sufficiently familiar with this question to know that an additional amount ought to be given, and they gave it, both in the committee and in the House. I do not subscribe to the doctrine that because somebody in a department says that a certain amount is all that is needed Congress is bound to accept that. The committee of the House did not do it, and the House itself did not do it.

Mr. PAGE. But does the Senator give one single, concrete reason why we should not do it? The Senator speaks generally, and says that there is an opportunity to spend three or four times this amount; but the commissioner, who knows about this matter, says that \$5,000 is sufficient.

Mr. BRYAN. Who knows about it?

Mr. PAGE. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. BRYAN. He does not know a thing about it. I know as much about it as he does, and I do not know much about it myself.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, there is one thing that I might mention there, if the Senator will pardon me a minute, as a reason why, perhaps, more was not spent of the appropriation last year, namely, because the agent in charge of that expenditure happened to be chaplain in one of the companies that was ordered to the border, and he has been out of the State ever since the call for the National Guard some time last fall.

Mr. BRYAN. That may explain it.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. PAGE. With pleasure.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, the total appropriation of \$8,000 is less than \$16 per capita, which is proposed to be expended for the amelioration of the condition of these homeless, helpless, depauperated people. These denizens of the forest are unfamiliar with the ways of civilization, unaccustomed to the habits of the white man, and utterly helpless and would starve in a land of limitless fertility unless the white man should teach them how to care for themselves. During the process of tutelage, there is nothing for the Government to do save to care for and maintain them. Their lands have been taken from them by the white man. The onward march of civilization has driven them to the frontier, and the chilling winds of Anglo-Saxon charity has frozen the genial current of their souls and left them in the bleak desert of life, hopeless and helpless. They are the wards of the Government—that is, they are recognized as such by the law of the land which has the approval of the better and more humane public sentiment. And it is the duty of the Government to at least supply them with the necessities of life. I can not understand how anything can be done for them to an appreciable extent with the small amount of money asked for in this bill. I do not know what estimate has been made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but I am going to concede to the commissioner the very best motive in what he has done. But I do know that a man having any interest in the material or spiritual welfare of those people would not expect very much good to come to them where the amount of money expended in their behalf was as small as that carried in this bill. I think when we come to consider the interest of helpless people of this character we ought not to be parsimonious. It is not humane. It is not in keeping with our ideas of duty to the weak, to the helpless and the needy to measure with the Shylock standard the money appropriated for their support. This rich Government has taken

everything that the Indian had. His "happy hunting ground" has been converted into the productive farm, and where he hunted the antelope, the deer, and the wild birds of the plains will now be found progressive cities, splendid farms inhabited by prosperous and enterprising white people. It presents a melancholy picture to me, and one that stirs deeply my sense of commiseration. I had rather go beyond that which is actually needed than to fall short of the real necessities of life. If I must err at all, let me err on the side of charity and liberality in dealing with people of this character. We are not so careful when it comes to throwing away \$35,000 and spending a couple of hundred thousand or a million dollars to mobilize the Army and the Navy in order to pull off this great show on the 4th of March, with all of its regal tendencies and display. Oh, Mr. President, it is not pertinent to the question at issue, but I will be pardoned for expressing the hope that I may live to see one great Democrat who will bring to the office of President that sublime democratic simplicity which characterized the conduct of Thomas Jefferson, the greatest President of this unparalleled Republic.

I want to see the President of these United States body forth in his official conduct and life the real relationship between him and the people. I want to see him glorify the function of the servant and avoid everything that even smacks of the assumption of royal authority or ostentatious display in that great office. In so doing the people would be taught the dignity and power of private citizenship and their responsibility for their Government. No; there is no very vigorous protest when it comes to making appropriations out of the depleted Treasury for such regal displays as we are to have on the 4th of March. The employees of the Government may work for starvation wages and these unfortunate Indians may perish for the necessities of life, but the pomp and circumstance of the inaugural parade must be pulled off at any cost. I do not think, however, that the seeming neglect of these unfortunate people is due to the lack of charity on the part of Senators, but I fear we have not tried to put ourselves in their places. Everything is comfortable with us. The meals are regular, our clothing is ample, our homes are warm. We are not exposed to the chilling blasts of winter or the blistering suns of summer. We are in the habit of dealing with our equals and watching the man who is inclined to demand in business transactions the pound of flesh. Probably our failure to comprehend the sufferings of the poor is due to a lack of imagination or a defect in the imagination. We can not feel the pinch of poverty; we can not hear their groans. We do not see the indescribable expression of want, woe, and anxiety upon their stolid faces. The dark, deep tragedy in their lives to us is but a passing inconsequential impression. To my mind, the duty of the United States Government is clear and distinct. There should be no hesitation in the performance of the duty which presses upon us as representatives of the people in dealing with this question. If necessary to raise funds, I shall cheerfully vote to levy a tax to take care of these people as they ought to be cared for; but I do not think it is creditable to the heart of this Nation. In truth, I do not think that we, representing the wishes of the American people, ought to be guided by what some official in Washington may say with reference to a matter so free from doubt as this question appears to me. But if there be a doubt about it, I will give the benefit of the doubt to the Indians. I would rather err on the side of generosity than to be guilty of the crime of parsimony in dealing with these indigent, helpless "stoics of the woods," whose only resource is the charity of their despoilers, the white man.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, I do not concede that the Senator from Mississippi has a stronger desire than myself to see the Indian properly treated. As a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I have always been on the side of liberality and justice to the Indians. The Senator says that these lands have been taken away from them. I should like to know if anybody has stated here upon knowledge that any lands that they possessed one year ago are not possessed by them now?

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, neglect a year ago does not justify any sort of neglect of them to-day.

Mr. PAGE. If it is neglect, I agree that the Senator is right; but no one has shown to-day that there has been any neglect, so far as I have heard. I should like to have the statement made by some one who knows what he is talking about that there has been neglect. I want to know what that neglect is, because I know of no man better able to judge as to what is needed than the commissioner; and until somebody with better knowledge can tell us that there is neglect and specify what that neglect is, I think we ought to take his statement.

Mr. VARDAMAN. If the Senator will pardon me, it has just been stated and reiterated several times upon the floor of the Chamber that the lands upon which these people hunted and fished are being taken from them. That is their only source of revenue. They have no other means of making a living. We have neglected them and we have not tried to teach them the better industry of agriculture to make them self-sustaining. Now, the Senator knows very well that we can not do very much for them if we only expend about \$8 per capita upon them.

Mr. PAGE. But we are not seeking now, if the Senator will permit me, to educate those Indians.

Mr. VARDAMAN. That is the purpose of this appropriation as it was read a moment ago by the Senator from Florida. If it were not the purpose of the appropriation to educate them and teach them to be self-sustaining, that purpose should be written in the law by the Senate. In other words, haste nor economy should prevent the Congress in doing its full duty to these people.

Mr. PAGE. But the Senator from Florida also said that the State of Florida was taking care of their education.

Mr. BRYAN. Oh, no; Mr. President.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Oh, the State of Florida is helping where it can. The Senator from Vermont knows, I dare say, that quite a number of these people do not live where they can take advantage of suitable schools maintained for the white children. True to the instincts of the Indian, they get as far away from the white man's civilization as is possible. But where they are sufficiently advanced in the arts of civilization and live within reach of the State schools, of course, they are permitted to attend them. The purpose of this appropriation is to enable the Indian Commissioner to go out and find the Indian that needs and is willing to accept the white man's civilization and to do something for him.

The Government has not acted with that scrupulous fidelity to the trust that the highest sense of morality demands in dealing with the Indian. There is a very pathetic instance in my own State. There are a thousand or fifteen hundred poor old Choctaws, bereft of their lands, homeless and helpless in the midst of plenty, who are being shamefully neglected by the Government. They are simply flotsams and jetsams on the sea of life. Nobody cares particularly anything about them. They can not vote and are not factors in the upbuilding of society. They were invited to go to Oklahoma and there share the benefaction which the National Government provided for them, but they did not want to leave their home. They did not want to leave the land of their fathers. Now, because they failed to exercise the shrewd and discriminating judgment of the Anglo-Saxon, and to place the estimate upon the dollar that the modern money-worshipping white man does, they are now told they have no claim upon the Government and that they must suffer for their indiscretion. Mr. President, these people do not know how to take advantage of opportunity when it knocks at the doors of their huts, and, not knowing the advantages of opportunities, they should not be punished for their failure to improve the opportunities that have come to them. Measured by the standards of our civilization, they are but children, and it is the purpose of this humane appropriation to employ benevolent men and women to go out among these people, make conquests of their hearts, control their minds, inspire them to strive for higher and better things. That is the purpose of it. In the name of justice and humanity, I plead with the Senate not to be parsimonious, stingy, cold, and calculating in dealing with the helpless wards of this rich Republic.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, do not let us believe, either, that we are going to go there and take those full-blooded Indians, who live by fishing and hunting and nothing else, and, without establishing any schools there, educate them. That can not be done, and \$5,000 or \$8,000 or five times \$5,000 can not do it. We do not propose to do it by this appropriation. We simply propose to relieve distress. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that \$5,000 is all that can be used, and that all that was appropriated last year was not used; and we are bound to presume that justice was done last year. I do not know that we can presume any other way. If some Senator can say positively that wrong was done then, I should like to have him say so. So far as I know, and so far as appears here, they are being well treated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] to reconsider the vote by which the Senate struck out \$8,000 and inserted \$5,000 for relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, and for purposes of their civilization and education. On that the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will withdraw the request for the yeas and nays on the motion for reconsideration. I am per-

fectly willing to have the vote reconsidered, but then I do want the yeas and nays on the increase itself.

Mr. VARDAMAN. All right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah asks unanimous consent to withdraw the request for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the request for the yeas and nays on the reconsideration of the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that may be done; and without objection, the motion to reconsider will be agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. Now I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is upon agreeing to the committee amendment striking out "\$8,000" and inserting "\$5,000."

Mr. SMOOT. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Let it be understood that those who vote for raising the appropriation from five to eight thousand dollars will vote "nay" and those in favor of the Senate amendment will vote "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; those in favor of striking out "\$8,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$5,000" will signify it by saying "yea" when their names are called. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN], who is absent, to the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] and vote "nay."

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

Mr. UNDERWOOD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. HARDING]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JONES. Making the same announcement that I have made before with reference to my pair with the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], I withhold my vote.

Mr. VARDAMAN (after having voted in the negative). I voted inadvertently. I have a pair with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] and will let my vote stand.

Mr. WARREN. I desire to announce the absence of the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] on public business at another place. He is paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

Mr. STERLING. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. GRONNA (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON], which I transfer to the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] and will let my vote stand.

Mr. WALSH. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT], as announced on an earlier roll call, and vote "nay."

Mr. CATRON. I am paired with the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], who is not present. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] and vote "nay."

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I feel at liberty to ignore my pair on many of these items, according to an understanding with him, but I doubt it as to this question, and therefore refrain from voting. I simply desire to announce the pair that I may assist in making a quorum.

YEAS—14.

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| Borah | Lane | Shafroth | Warren |
| Curtis | McCumber | Smoot | Weeks |
| Dillingham | Page | Thomas | |
| Gronna | Polindexter | Wadsworth | |

NAYS—26.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Ashurst | Hardwick | Myers | Sterling |
| Bankhead | Hollis | Phelan | Thompson |
| Bryan | Hughes | Pittman | Underwood |
| Catron | James | Robinson | Vardaman |
| Chamberlain | Lee, Md. | Saulsbury | Walsh |
| Culberson | Martin, Va. | Sheppard | |
| Fletcher | Martine, N. J. | Smith, Md. | |

NOT VOTING—56.

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| Beckham | Clapp | Fall | Harding |
| Brady | Clark | Fernald | Hitchcock |
| Brandegge | Colt | Gallinger | Husting |
| Broussard | Cummins | Goff | Johnson, Me. |
| Chilton | du pont | Gore | Johnson, S. Dak. |

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Jones | McLean | Pomerene | Smith, S. C. |
| Kenyon | Nelson | Ransdell | Stone |
| Kern | Newlands | Reed | Sutherland |
| Kirby | Norris | Sherman | Swanson |
| La Follette | O'Gorman | Shields | Tillman |
| Lea, Tenn. | Oliver | Simmons | Townsend |
| Lewis | Overman | Smith, Ariz. | Watson |
| Lippitt | Owen | Smith, Ga. | Williams |
| Lodge | Penrose | Smith, Mich. | Works |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Upon the question of the adoption of the committee amendment striking out "\$8,000" and inserting "\$5,000," the yeas are 14, the nays are 26, Senators JONES, CLAPP, and LEWIS being present and not voting. Altogether, that does not constitute a quorum.

Mr. ASHURST. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests that the Secretary first call the roll so that the names of the absentees may be ascertained.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ashurst | Hollis | Newlands | Sherman |
| Borah | Hughes | Overman | Smoot |
| Bryan | James | Page | Sterling |
| Catron | Jones | Phelan | Thomas |
| Chamberlain | Lane | Pittman | Tillman |
| Clapp | Lewis | Robinson | Underwood |
| Curtis | McCumber | Saulsbury | Warren |
| Fletcher | Martin, Va. | Shafroth | Weeks |
| Gronna | Myers | Sheppard | |

Mr. WARREN. I again announce the absence of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. He is attending a committee meeting and is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty-five Senators have answered to their names. There is not a quorum present.

Mr. SMOOT. Evidently we can not get a quorum; it is Saturday afternoon, and I move that the Senate adjourn.

On a division the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. FLETCHER. Let the roll of absent Senators be called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll of absentees.

The Secretary called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. RANDELL and Mr. THOMPSON answered to their names when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty-seven Senators have answered to their names. There is not a quorum present.

Mr. ROBINSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock Monday.

Mr. THOMAS. A point of order, Mr. President. Have we authority in the absence of a quorum to adjourn to an hour different from that fixed by the order of the Senate as the regular hour of meeting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained. The Senate can only adjourn until 12 o'clock in the absence of a quorum.

Mr. ROBINSON. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

On a division, the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. JONES. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. LEE of Maryland, Mr. TOWNSEND, and Mr. SMITH of Georgia entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. ROBINSON. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. VARDAMAN, Mr. CLARK, Mr. HARDWICK, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. FERNALD, Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, and Mr. WALSH entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. LEWIS. May I ask for information how many Senators appear by the roll to be present?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-seven Senators have answered to their names.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, it is manifest that we are not going to do anything here this afternoon. After conference with the chairman of the committee I move that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. JONES. I make the point of order that that can not be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington makes the point of order that that motion can not be made in the absence of a quorum, and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

On a division the motion was agreed to, and (at 2 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 29, 1917, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 27, 1917.

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, we lift up our hearts in gratitude to Thee for the profound interest agitating the minds and hearts of men individually and collectively throughout the world with a view of devising ways and means by which the wars now raging may be brought to an end and through which a basis may be reached upon which a world-wide peace may be established; that peace may become stronger than the brutal instincts which lead to war with its unmitigated evils; that liberty, justice, and equal rights for all may be maintained in brotherly love and purity.

Our hearts have been touched by the death of a Member of this House; and we pray that his colleagues, friends, bereaved wife and children may be comforted in their sorrow by the blessed hope and promises of the immortality of the soul through Him who died and rose again into life everlasting. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. KETTNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS ALLEGHENY RIVER, N. Y.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask the Chair to lay before the House Senate bill 7537, authorizing the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Co. to reconstruct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River, in the town of Allegheny, county of Cattaraugus, N. Y., on the Speaker's table, a bill of like tenor being on the House Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House Senate bill 7537, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Co., a railroad corporation organized and existing under the laws of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, be, and it is hereby, authorized to reconstruct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Allegheny River, on the location of the existing structure and suitable to the interest of navigation, in the town of Allegheny, county of Cattaraugus, and State of New York, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

On line 9, strike out the word "Allegheny" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Alleghany."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out the word "Allegheny" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Alleghany."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended to conform to the text.

By unanimous consent, a House bill of similar tenor (H. R. 19298) was laid on the table.

PENSIONS.

The SPEAKER. Under the special order made yesterday the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING] to conclude the pension bill (H. R. 20496).

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, when we adjourned yesterday an amendment was pending, which I ask to have the Clerk again report.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 17, line 14, strike out "\$17" and insert "\$24."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.